FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents a square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

NOTICE.

LOST or Stolen, a NOTE OF HAND, drawn by E. P. Guion, of Raleigh, N. Carolina for the sum of thirty three dollars, dated about the 11th of April, 1836, in favor of Ransom Britt. All persons are hereby notified not to receive or trade for said Note, as it has never been sold or passed by me to any person whatever. Mr. Guion has paid me value for the same

RANSOM BRITT.

97 3w.

Notice.

THE Subscriber wishes to employ a Lady, as a private Instructress, capable of Teaching English Grammar, Geography, History, Painting, Fancy Work, Music, Botany, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For such a person a salary of $400 per annum will be allowed. Applications to be made by the 1st day of September, accompanied by proper testimonials of competency, &c.

W. F LEAK.

Richmond Court House, July 7. 97 tf3.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving per schooners Reporter and Vindicater, the following, which are offered cheap:—

3 Hhds. best Porto Rico SUGAR,
50 bags Rio Coffee,
Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Copperas,
Imperial and Young Hyson Tea,
200 cases fashionable Hats,
400 fashionable Bonnets,
75 pieces Cloths, various colours,
15 pieces fashionable plain Ribbed and Plaid Cassimere,
100 pieces Merino Circassians,
25 pieces Merino Cloths,
500 pieces fancy Prints,
125 pieces Dundee Sheeting,
White, red, and green Flannel,
Men's and women's Shoes,
Bed Ticks, Shirtings, &c &c.—
Men's and women's Saddles,
Also many other articles too tedious to enumerate.

JOHN McARN.

July 3d, 1836. 96-tf

Bishop Ives's Charge.

JUST RECEIVED, a few copies of the Charge delivered by Bishop Ives at the late Convention.

ALSO,

Sketches of Switzerland, by Cooper, author of the Spy, &c.; Watkins Tottle, Life on the Lakes; Sea Port Town; Coleridge's Letters, &c.; Laws of Etiquette; Comstock on Silk Culture; Symington on the Atonement; Recollections of the House of Lords &c. &c

E. J HALE

July 7, 1836.

NEW BOOKS.

LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS, new edition; Spain Revisited, Constantinople and Athens, by W. Colton; Ups and Downs, by a distressed gentleman; Actress of Padua; Hebrew Wife; Walsh's Didactics; Indian Character; Nimrod's Hunting Tour; Whale Fishery; Shipwrecks and Disasters, Temperance Tales; Dr Hawks' History of the Church; Nevin's Practical Thoughts; Missionary Remains; Ministry we need; Eddy's Addresses to the Young; Military Tactics; Ewell's Medical Companion; Magendie's Formulary; New Piano Music; Boxes Paints; Paper; Slates, &c.

Just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 15, 1836.

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY

Spring Term, 1836.

Joseph Shannon and Eliza Shannon, his wife, by her next friend, } *Ex parte Petition*
vs. } IN EQUITY.
Thomas D. Parke, William Dismukes, Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore, and Nancy his wife } *Trustees*,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, reside beyond the limits of this State: it is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for three months that the said Benjamin H. Rutland, John D. Moore and Nancy his wife, and William Dismukes, be and appear before the Judge of our next Court of Equity to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the second Monday in September next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or judgment will be entered pro confesso, and heard ex parte as to them.

WITNESS, WILLIAM E. TROY, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office, the second Monday in March, A. D. 1836, and in the 60th year of American Independence.

[3w] WM. E. TROY, *C. M. E.*

State of North Carolina.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1836

John Toler, } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
vs. } No Goods or Chattels to be found, summoned A. Matthews and J. Carpenter as Garnishees.
It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, G. J. Streety, is not an inhabitant of this State, it is therefore *Ordered*. That notice be made in the *Fayetteville Observer* for six weeks, that unless the said G. J. Streety be and appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for our said County, at the Court House, in the Town of Fayetteville, on the first Monday of September next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to said Attachment final will be awarded.

Archibald McLean, Jr., Clerk of our said Court Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1836 and 60th year of American Independence.

ARCH'D McLEAN, Jr., *Clerk.*

Bank Warrants

For sale at this office.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received his Fall and Winter supply of GOODS, consisting of a large and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware, a good assortment,
HATS AND SHOES,
Men's and Boy's Cloth, Fur and Seal Caps,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
Bagging and Bale Rope, &c. &c.

And a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate—All of which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

N. McKINNON.

Fayetteville, Sept. 28, 1835 50tf

Lime.

JUST RECEIVED per Steamer Clarendon, 200 casks Thomastown LIME, and for sale by

P. J. TILLINGHAST.

June 29, 1836. 93tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 7th inst., a Negro Boy named RALPH, 22 years of age, rather light complection, five feet eleven inches high, has a very large scar on the back of his neck, caused by a burn. The above reward will be given for his apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him.

CHARLES TOWNSEND.

Robeson County, June 25 95 tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

Absalom Myers, Ex'r. } Original Attachment.
vs.
William Dismukes.

Norflet D Boggan summoned as Garnishee.

IN the above suit, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant, William Dismukes, is an inhabitant of another State: it is *Ordered*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for three months, that unless the said William Dismukes come forward, replevy, plead to issue, or demur, judgment final will be entered against him, at the next Term of this Court, and the amount of the plaintiff's demand will be condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.

WITNESS, Joseph White, Clerk of our said Court, at Office the 2d Monday in March, A. D. 1836 [9?] J. WHITE, *C. S. C.*

Circular of the American Temperance Union.

At the United States Temperance Convention, held in Philadelphia in May, 1833, at which twenty States were represented, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of the American Temperance Society, and of the several State Societies, are hereby requested to hold mutual consultations, and to take all suitable measures to carry into effect the objects of this Convention—to embody public sentiment, and by the universal diffusion of information and the exertion of kind moral influence, to extend the principles and blessings of the Temperance reformation throughout the country and the world.

In pursuance of the above recommendation, a meeting of officers and delegates from the American Temperance Society, and the State Societies throughout the United States, assembled in Philadelphia, for the purpose of forming a general Temperance Union. The following resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, That the officers of the American Temperance Society, and of each of the State Temperance Societies, in their associated capacities, be denominated the United States Temperance Union.

Resolved, That the object of this Union shall be, by the diffusion of information and the exertion of a kind moral influence, to promote the cause of Temperance throughout the United States.

Resolved, That an Executive Committee of seven be appointed, to carry into effect, by all suitable means, the object of this Union; and that they continue in office till others are appointed.

Resolved, That the above mentioned Committee call another meeting of this Union, at such time and place as they may judge proper.

Resolved, That the Corresponding Secretaries of all State Societies be, ex officio, members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee of the United States Temperance Union, being of opinion that the time has arrived when the cause of Temperance will be promoted by another National Convention, request the appointment of delegates, to assemble at Saratoga Springs, Saratoga County, State of N York, on Thursday the fourth day of August next, at nine o'clock A. M. The Committee earnestly urge on all the States in the Union to be represented at this Convention. The Temperance cause is one of common and universal interest, and it is expected, that by uniting the wisdom of the friends of the cause from all parts, an influence will go forth that will hasten the final purification of our country and the world from the sin of intemperance.

Delegates are respectfully invited from Foreign countries, State Societies, County Societies, Societies in Literary Institutions, Local Societies.

ISAAC S. LOYD,
MATTHEW NEWKIRK, } *Philadelphia*,
ISAAC COLLINS,
JOHN TAPPAN, *Boston*,
EDWARD C. DELAVAN, *Albany*,
CHRISTIAN KEENER, *Baltimore*,
Executive Committee.

Philadelphia, April 16, 1836

The ninth Annual Meeting of the American Temperance Society will be held at Saratoga Springs, on Friday the 5th of August. Editors of papers and periodicals throughout the U. States, friendly to the cause of Temperance, are requested to insert the above in their publications.

By order of the Committee,

J. EDWARDS, *Cor. Sec. Am. Tem. Soc.*

An aged Bride.—A woman recently died in Italy aged 142 years. She had eight husbands, the last of whom survived her. The widower is in his 62d year. He married her when he was twenty, and the blooming bride had just completed her century. It is said that he looked more to her fortune, and to the probability of her decease, than to her personal charms. She punished his mercenary spirit by living for forty years afterwards.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE LAST CONGRESS

Whatever may be justly said in derogation of the general character of the proceedings in Congress during the late session, it is yet certain that good has come of them. If, in consequence, we cannot boast that the country is redeemed and disenthralled, we can at least claim for our political friends, that, in the face of a decided majority against them in one branch of Congress, and an overwhelming preponderance in the other, they have effected results, important to the country, and in the main auspicious of a general reform. WHIG principles have triumphed in fact, though every proposition made by the Whigs in Congress met with the most determined opposition within the Capitol, and was assailed with the most virulent animosity by the instruments and organs of the Spoils' party out of doors.

Fresh evidence, in support of this general conclusion, is furnished by the Treasury Circular which appears in our columns today. We do not speak of *the measure* which it embodies; for we regard the whole procedure which it indicates either as an experiment upon public credulity, to be used at the coming election, but to be abandoned before the time comes for enforcing it, or as a measure of the same arbitrary character as the removal of the public deposites in 1833, emanating from the imperious will of an irresponsible Magistrate, the execution of which will not only effectually cripple the deposite banks, but produce universally a derangement of all the business of the country.

We will not here attempt to pourtray to our readers in all its absurdity the gross delusion of the scheme of substituting a metallic currency for the admirable currency with which the United States is now gifted. Fortunately, we have a portrait of it, drawn to the life, by one of the most honest and enlightened friends of the very Administration which has broached it. "The credit system"—that is, the sound paper currency and banking system—"The credit system," said Mr Senator Tallmadge, in his very able speech on the Deposite bill, "is the distinguishing feature between despotism and liberty: it is the off-spring of free institutions: it is found to exist, and its influence is felt, in proportion to the freedom enjoyed by any People. To the United States has been left the honor of maturing and perfecting this system. To the United States, also, is the honor due of having first applied the system of steam navigation. The effects on the general prosperity of the nation have been as sensibly felt in the one case as in the other; and *he who should at this day recommend an entire abandonment of our credit system for a* SOLE AND EXCLUSIVE METALLIC *currency, would be deemed no less visionary than he who should attempt to substitute a Pennsylvania wagon for a locomotive or a canal packet, or should endeavor to stem the resistless current of the Mississippi in a flat boat, instead of those splendid palaces which now move majestically on its waters.* Shall we then, Mr. President, check this tide of prosperity, by the introduction of new and untried schemes? Shall we not be content with the necessaries, the comforts, the conveniences, and the luxuries of life, which are so widely diffused throughout this whole country? Shall we attempt to overthrow, subvert, and destroy a system which has produced all these blessings? which has brought happiness and plenty to the door of every man? and that, too, for the purpose of adopting some of the exploded doctrines of the political economists of Europe?" Is not this well put? And is it not unanswerable? To the following *conclusion* of the remarks of the same honorable and respectable Senator upon this point, we think we hear public sentiment responding by unanimous cheers of assent and approbation: "An entire abandonment of the credit system, and a return to a *sole and exclusive metallic* currency, if it were practicable, *would produce desolation and destruction from one extremity of the Union to the other.* Such notions ought not, *cannot*, MUST NOT, prevail."

We shall add nothing of our own to what Mr. Talimadge predicted of a measure, which, we venture to say, he could not then have persuaded himself to be seriously within the contemplation of the Administration.

To return to our purpose, when we began this article. One of the Whig propositions most strenuously opposed and defeated, by a strict party vote, towards the close of the last session of Congress, was that of Mr. Hunt, of N. York, for the institution of a committee, to sit during the recess, to inquire into alleged frauds at the land offices, and speculations in lands by public officers. This very motion for inquiry, with the denunciations of similar and other abuses in the land sales by Mr. Senator Ewing, in the other House, are recited in the Expose of the Government paper, which accompanies the Treasury circular, as the chief grounds of the President's directing this extraordinary circular to be sent forth. "According to the debates in Congress (says the Official) the resolutions of Mr. Hunt's committee, the fraud-bill of the land committee of the Senate, and the current reports, some of the worst of these scenes *are now in full exhibition—speculation, monopoly, fraud, combinations to cheat the Government* and to oppress the settler—*aggravated by suspected connexions between public men and public money, deposite banks and land officers*, and giving birth to powerful associations *'to control the legislative action of Congress,'* in relation to the national domain and the national treasure! These are serious matters, and brought forward IN A WAY TO COMMAND INQUIRY, TO ARREST PUBLIC ATTENTION, and to require the faithful exercise of high and responsible duties." We demand credit for the Whigs in Congress for these official admissions of abuses which "the party" in Congress would not suffer to be *even inquired into*—abuses so serious, and *brought forward in such a way* as, in the opinion of the Executive, "to COMMAND inquiry" and "TO ARREST PUBLIC ATTENTION." If the WHIGS in Congress have not, in the course of the late session, accomplished every thing they aimed at, surely they have effected much, had they done no more than this.

But they have done more, much more, than this. If there was any one measure, more than another, to which "the party" in the Capitol, and the President in his Palace, were bitterly hostile, it was Mr. Clay's Land Bill, for distributing among the several States the surplus which had accumulated in the Treasury by the extraordinary amount of Sales of Public Lands within the last year or two. That bill was carried through the Senate in the teeth of the party; and, in despite of all the exertions, menaces, and entreaties of the leaders of the majority, it was likely to pass the House of Representatives, and be presented to the President for his signature. But, says the reader, it did *not* pass. No; but, we answer, a bill *did* pass, embracing essentially the identical proposition heretofore vetoed by the President—a bill open to every exception that was taken by the Executive to Mr. Clay's bill, and differing from it only in not recognizing some principles, in regard to the Public Domain, which even the warmest admirer of the President will not deny to be beneficial and valuable.

Again: the greatest exertions were made, on successive occasions, by the *leaders* of "the party" in the House of Representatives to defeat the motion of Mr. Wise for an inquiry into the nature of the connexion and intermediate communication between the Government and the Deposite Banks. It required the votes of two-thirds of the Members of the House of Representatives to allow Mr. Wise to make this motion. Mr. W. got forty or fifty votes more than a majority to second his motion: but, under the ridiculous usage of the House, that great majority was not enough; and the inquiry was evaded by the opposition of a lean minority of the House, which minority, however, it must be admitted, included the gristle of "the party." Well: the abuse, or call it error if you will, denounced by the eloquent and intrepid Wise, which "the party" would not suffer to be inquired into, they were obliged to agree to redress—nay, to extirpate, by the passage of the act to *regulate* for the future the deposites of the public money.

We might add other illustrations, and especially that of the passage of the act intended to reform the manifold and scandalous abuses in the Post Office, for the exposition of which the country is indebted entirely to the fearless and indomitable spirit of the Whigs in the last Congress. But we have said enough to show that the WHIGS, by their ability and conduct more powerful in a minority than their adversaries in a majority, deserve the plaudits of their friends, and the blessings of the country, for the great good they actually achieved during the late session of Congress.

IMPORTANT TREASURY CIRCULAR.

To Receivers of Public Money, and to the Deposite Banks.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 11, 1836.

In consequence of complaints which have been made of frauds, speculations, and monopolies, in the purchase of the public lands, and the aid which is said to be given to effect these objects by excessive bank credits, and dangerous, if not partial, facilities through bank drafts and bank deposites, and the general evil influence likely to result to the public interests, and especially the safety of the great amount of money in the Treasury, and the sound condition of the currency of the country, from the further exchange of the national domain in this manner, and chiefly for bank credits and paper money, the President of the U. States has given directions, and you are hereby instructed, after the 15th of August next, to receive in payment of the public lands nothing except what is directed by the existing laws, viz. gold and silver, and, in the proper cases, Virginia land scrip: provided, that, till the 15th of December next, the same indulgences heretofore extended as to the kind of money received, may be continued for any quantity of land not exceeding three hundred and twenty acres to each purchaser who is an actual settler, or *bona fide* resident in the State where the sales are made.

In order to insure the faithful execution of these instructions, all Receivers are strictly prohibited from accepting for land sold, any draft, certificate, or other evidence of money or deposite, though for specie, unless signed by the Treasurer of the United States, in conformity to the act of April 24, 1820. And each of those officers is required to annex to his monthly returns to this Department the amount of gold and of silver respectively, as well as the bills received under the foregoing exception; and each deposite bank is required to annex to every certificate given upon a deposite of money the proportions of it actually paid in gold, in silver, and in bank notes. All former instructions on these subjects, except as now modified, will be considered as remaining in full force.

The principal objects of the President in adopting this measure being to repress alleged fraud and to withhold any countenance or facilities to the power of the Government from the monopoly of the public lands in the hands of speculators and capitalists, to the injury of the actual settlers in the new States, and of emigrants in search of new homes, as well as to discourage the ruinous extension of bank issues and bank credits, by which those results are generally supposed to be promoted, your u most vigilance is required, and reliance, to carry this order into complete execution.

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

FROM THE CINCINNATI GAZETTE.

We treated the cultivation of the Beet, for the manufacture of Sugar, with some lightness, a few days ago. This has induced a friend to address us a short note, accompanied with a specimen of refined Sugar, from the Beet, and some details of facts in relation to culture and manufacture.—These give the subject a very different aspect from that in which it was presented in the Gazette We publish the subjoined extracts for the information of our readers:—

Beet Sugar.—The immense benefits to be expected from introducing the Sugar Beet into the United States, had for a considerable time occupied the attention of James Ronaldson, Esq.; when in the month of January last he was introduced to Mr. James Pedder, a gentleman who possessed information on the subject of the Sugar Beet. Mr. Pedder had been long known to John Vaughan, Esq. who with Mr Jacob Snider, Jr. now took a lively interest in the concern, and after several interviews, it was determined to despatch Mr. Pedder to France with a view of obtaining accurate information on all subjects connected with the culture of the Beet, and the uses to which it is applied. The responsibility and expense of this undertaking were assumed by Messrs. Ronaldson, Vaughan and Snider, in the confident belief that they would be sustained by their countrymen in this laudable undertaking. It was important that Mr. Pedder should be despatched immediately, in order to witness the process of making Sugar in France, and to send out seed in time to be planted in the United States the present season. Mr. Pedder left Philadelphia on the 8th day of February, and his mission has been attended with the most gratifying success, nearly 600 lbs. of seed having already been received, and portions of it distributed through various parts of the country. Several patriotic individuals have made contributions toward defraying the expenses of the undertaking, in sums of from ten to fifty dollars each. But the amount yet received is inadequate to the expenditure. An association has been formed, of which James Ronaldson is President, John Vaughan, Vice President, and Jacob Snider, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer. The object of this Society is to collect and disseminate information for the benefit of the community generally, without any view to pecuniary emolument.

From Mr. Pedder's communications, we give the following.

BOULOGNE, March 11, 1836.

I begin by saying, if in such a climate, with such a very inferior kind of Beet, the common Mangel Wurtzel, of all colors, hollow and half rotten, they are able to obtain nine per cent. of Saccharine, America is a Gold Mine. The crushing mill is driven by five bullocks in harness, the roots are pressed towards a revolving barrel, set with teeth, and the pulp falls into a box below,—a boy takes about a gallon of this pulp and puts it into a bag, which is then thrown on a wicker frame work, which rests on a small wagon. This is continued until 15 or 20 bags are heaped on the wagon; the top being covered by a wicker frame; these are placed under the press, and an exhausting pump set to work; the juice is extracted in about two minutes, which is conveyed by troughs to a large cistern, and from thence it is let off into a range of evaporating pans made of copper, which work by steam. * * *

I here saw many very fine oxen fatting upon the dry cake of the Beet, sleek and fat as butter; and which I did not expect, some hundreds of sheep fed with the same in troughs and confined to the house, many of them very fat, and all looking extremely well; they had all been shorn, and their fleeces turned into money. Some of them would weigh 15 lb. a 18 lb. per quarter, a large size for French sheep. * * *

What I write will always be the dictation of my firm conviction *at the time I write:* I may have cause to change my opinions as I go on, which I ought to have no objection to do, and which I will candidly acknowledge. * * *

The cultivation of the Beet embraces three grand and distinct objects: 1st, the making of Sugar; 2d, the feeding of cattle; 3d, the improvement of agriculture or rather of husbandry; either of these is of vast importance—together, they form a whole, which I have no fear about, let competition come from what quarter it may. * * *

One thing is certain, all the Continent is preparing to make Sugar from the Beet, and from hence to Belgium the country is covered with it and sugar houses; in many places between Valenciennes and this, I counted six or eigh of these large buildings together, and at one place there were actually twenty in sight at one time. This says something—what is it? * * *

From what I have seen I am not afraid to compete with the cane, acre for acre, for it is not the mere article of sugar tha is of importance, or rather of the greatest importance; it is the spirit of industry, of happiness,—of beef and mutton, if you will, that it engenders in a country, which is of far greater consequence. * * *

At a manufactory in Valenciennes, conducted by a farmer, who is also a brewer, a wine merchant and a distiller, I saw some very good machinery, which crushes 30,000 lbs of Beet in 24 hours; at another they crush 70,000 lbs; while a third crushes 75,000 lbs; evaporating all the juice and chrystalizing all the sugar therefrom in 16 hours only.—100 lbs of beet yield 85 lbs of juice. The Brewer purchases beet-root for 1 franc per 100 lbs, and sells the pressed cake, for oxen and sheep, at 5 cent. per basket, about half a bushel. On the other side of Valenciennes, at the distance of a few miles, I was introduced to a person whose premises are enormously large. I saw in one stable 50 large ploughing horses, 7 saddle horses in another stable, 30 fatting oxen, which have nothing but the cake and straw to feed on, and two of the largest oxen I have seen for many years, finishing off with cake mixed with oil cake, a most capital food; his sheep were feeding on the cake, but they were a breeding flock; his best roots were very fine, and had been preserved from the frost much better than those of many of his neighbors; he calculates that in a good season, the beets yield 10 per cent. of saccharine, say six of chrystalized sugar, three of molasses, and one of molasses contained in the cake. Now all the manufactories which I had yet seen were very large, and conducted at an expense of machinery truly astounding; this I was regretting to a person in this town, who told me there was a curious man residing in one of the back streets, who had made sugar this winter with machinery of his own invention, and almost by the labor of his own hands: he took me to see his works, but he had finished crushing: I found him a native genius; he told us he had not the means to purchase the expensive machinery, still he was determined to make sugar, and so he did; his premises are small, and he works entirely *without steam;* is crushing mill is driven by horses, which he feeds upon the cakes, and he hires land ready prepared for the beet of the neighboring farmers; thus he has very disadvantage, and yet, in this way, he made 90,000 lbs. of sugar from the 2nd September to the 21st March (I think he said,) and intends to make 200,000 lbs. next year.

CHEAP PAPER.

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

Scene in a Tennessee Court House.—For the wonder of our Eastern neighbors, who pride themselves on dignified and formal proceedings of their Courts, we will state a *trivial* scene that occurred a few days since in a neighboring county, during a session of the Circuit Court. Two young and fiery Attorneys, unable to settle a case by argument of words, and having contradicted one another in rather too plain terms for southerners, concluded to have a '*knock down argument*,' and sprang at one another with clenched fists, to the no little diversion of the Judge, although the case had now assumed the appearance of a most *bloody* one. The by-standers soon parted the clashing counsellors, and the Judge, notwithstanding the edification the sport seemed to afford him, fined them 50 dollars each. Rather a "tough case."—*Memphis Enq.*

Old Humphrey on Fits.—Though no doctor, I have by me some excellent prescriptions for the cure of fits, and as I charge you nothing for them, you cannot grumble at the price. We are most of us subject to fits; I am visited with them myself; and I say that you are also; so now for my prescriptions.

For a fit of passion, walk out into the open air: you may speak your mind to the winds without hurting any one, or proclaiming yourself to be a simpleton.

For a fit of illness, count the tickings of a clock. Do this for one hour, and you will be glad to pull off your coat the next and work like a negro.

For a fit of extravagance and folly, go to the workhouse, or speak with the ragged and wretched inmates of the jail, and you will be convinced,

Who makes his bed of brier and thorn,
Must be contented to lie forlorn.

For a fit of ambition, go into the church yard and read the grave stones: they will tell you the end of ambition. The grave will soon be your bedchamber, the earth your pillow, corruption your father, and the worm your mother and sister.

For a fit of repining, look about for the halt and the blind, and visit the bed-ridden and afflicted, and deranged, and they will make you ashamed of complaining of your lighter afflictions.

For a fit of despondency, look on the good things which God has given you in this world, and those which he has promised to His followers in the next. He who goes into his garden to look for cobwebs and spiders, no doubt will find them; while he who looks for a flower, may return into his house with one blooming in his bosom.

For all fits of doubt, perplexity, and fear, whether they are a load to the shoulders, the head, or the heart, the following is a radical cure, which may be relied on, for I had it from the great Physician, "Cast thy burden on the Lord, and he will sustain thee."

People in England say that if you wish to get genuine Port wine, you must go yourself to Oporto, make your own wine, and then ride a straddle of the barrel all the way.

It is high praise to say of New Hampshire, that her entire delegation in Congress voted against the distribution bill.

Albany Argus.

It is high praise, is it? What then is it, to say of one-half of the representation of New York in both Houses of Congress, that they voted *for* it, and of the President of the United States that he *approved* it? It is curious enough to find the organ of "the party" thus denouncing, by implication, the head of the party, and more than one-half of its members—considerably more than one-half of them in both Houses of Congress having supported the "distribution bill."

Honor.—A word extremely elastic; it extends itself from virtue to infamy; it signifies every thing and nothing. One solicits the honor of dying for his country; one has had the honor of killing his best friend in a duel; one has the honor to salute a scoundrel, or to make observation to a fool; and when one knows not what more to say, *he has the honor to be &c.*—Honor is a word which has no plural; for one must take care not to confound it with *honors*, which mean quite another thing. Such an one enjoys many honors, who has no honor at all. The honor of men and that of women are plants of a very different kind; the one grows in the sun—the other flourishes in the shade.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Pair of Presidents.—Upon its being, yesterday, mentioned, in the hearing of our friend *Gildibus*, that the President had signed the Deposite bill, this remark was made—'Yes, great men see great things in the same light. President Santa Anna, when a prisoner, after the defeat and slaughter of his army, says, with much coolness—"*I have concluded to remain a prisoner with the enemy.*" So President Jackson, observing that the Deposite bill passed both Houses of Congress, by a majority of more than three to one, whereby the veto was *tetotally* vetoed, concluded to give it his sanction. He surrendered to the force he could not resist.' There is point in the comparison.

Cincinnati Gaz.

Hint to Ladies.—Stair carpets should always have a slip of paper put under them, at and over the edge of every stair, which is the part where they first wear out, in order to lessen the friction of the carpets against the boards beneath. The strips should be, within an inch or two, as long as the carpet is wide, and about four or five inches in breadth, so as to lie a little distance from each stair. This simple plan, so easy of execution, will, we know, preserve a stair carpet half as long again as it would last without the strips of paper.

Magazine of Domestic Economy.

Count DE SURVILLIERS (Joseph Bonaparte) embarked at New York on Friday last for London, in the packet ship Philadelphia.

THE CREEK WAR.

FROM THE COLUMBUS SENTINEL, JULY 8.

Return of General Scott and Staff, with the Army under Gen Sanford and Brig. Gen. Lowe, with their respective Staffs.

On Tuesday evening last, Maj. Gen. Scott of the U. S. Army and Staff, returned to our city. On the next day, Maj. Gen. Sanford and Staff, and a part of the gallant army of Georgia came in, all in excellent health and cheerful spirits, and encamped in the vicinity of the city. Brig. Gen. Lowe and Staff came up several days ago, in consequence of the serious indisposition of Gen. L. Since which, we are happy to state, his health, although yet far from being established, is much better at this time. Ever since Gen. Scott and the army crossed the river at Roanoke, they have been actively employed in scouring the swamps of the Hatchachubbee, Cowaggee and Uchee creeks, searching for the enemy, but without success.—The Indians had cleared out to parts unknown, or surrendered in time to save their bacon.

The army will be disbanded and paid off at this place, as soon as the roll can be made out, (at least all that can be spared.) They will return to their homes, with the praise of their commanders, and the thanks and well wishes of our whole community.

WESTWARD, HO!

From Fort Mitchell, on Saturday last, the contractors for the removal of the Creeks, had the pleasure of starting 1600 Indians, men, women and children, for Arkansas. The hostile warriors, hand-cuffed, marched in double file. A long train of wagons conveying the children, and such of the old women as were unable to walk, followed in their wake. Their departure for the West presented a scene on one side, pleasing and gratifying; on the other, solemn and sad—Necessity, the dictates of humanity, and the preservation of their future national existence, have all conspired to force from them a long and last farewell to the homes of their youth. Surrounded by a white population, broken up in their nationality—wretched, and every way undone, this miserable remnant of a once powerful people, have at last yielded to the force of circumstances, and with a bitter curse upon the heads of their enemy, they have left us, for what we hope, a better country; and a happier condition.

On the march, the contractors will gather a considerable reinforcement from Echo Harjo's camp, near Tuskegee. At that place, they will find Neha Micco, Cheemalee, and Jim Henry. The latter has been refused to be given up to the Executive of Georgia, on the score of his being a citizen of Alabama, and consequently, that he must be tried first by the laws of that State.

AUGUSTA, July 11.

The Indians who committed the murders in Baker County, have been overtaken by Col. Beall in the Chickasahatchee Swamp, in that County, and 8 or 10 killed and 20 or 30 wounded. They are at present concealed in the swamp, said to be 25 miles long and 3 and 4 miles wide. The commandant has sent an express to Columbus for Paddy Carr and 100 friendly Indians, to ferret them out, and 3000 Cartridges. Gen. Scott has ordered to the scene of action the Columbus Guards, Capt. Urqhart, Cadet Riflemen, Capt. Evans, the Artillery, Capt. Lawhon, and the Muscogee Blues, all under the command of Major Hoxie. They left in the steam boats Metamora and Reindeer.—*Courier.*

The war, it seems, is terminated—unless difficulties should arise in the attempt to remove the Indians from the country. It is said that there is much unwillingness on the part of the whole body of the Creeks to remove. But we have every reason to anticipate that such measures will be adopted as will render abortive any further hostile effort.—*Milledgeville Recorder.*

Gen. Scott left Charleston on Friday last, in the steam boat, on his way to Washington.

FROM THE SOUTH.—OFFICIAL.

Extract from General Scott's despatch to the War Department, of 2d July, 1836.

"HEAD QUARTERS, ARMY OF THE SOUTH,
"*Fort Mitchell, July* 2, 1836.

"SIR: Since my last letter, I have been down the river to organize the service as low as Irwinton, and to put the disposable force of Georgia, after nearly doubling the guards on the left bank of this river, handsomely in the field. I am now but just emerged from the creeks and swamps to the south and southwest. The Georgians moved in two columns, with three small battalions of U. States Artillery, under Majors Pierce, Lomax, and Erwing. I retained the immediate command of one of those columns, and gave the other to Major General Sanford. The two amounted to about 1,200 men. We moved with pack horses, the country being so deluged with rain that no wagon could accompany either column. I shall be back at Roanoke to-night, (by means of a steamboat,) where I shall receive General Sanford's report. I saw no recent trail of more than two or three Indians, which were directed towards this place or Tuskegee, no doubt for the purpose of surrender.

"One hostile warrior only we picked up, who declared that he was going in to give himself up.

"The number of hostile warriors now here in confinement is about 480, most of them with their families. The whole number of prisoners at Tuskegee, the Alabama and friendly Indian camps west of this, Major General Jesup is enabled to give me with accuracy. He thinks there might have been yesterday about 350 warriors at those places, besides women and children, and the party of Neah Micco, 150, whom I desired him some days ago to cause to be disarmed. This service will probably be performed to-day.

"I enclose a note from Major General Patterson to Major General Jesup, which shows that 100 warriors may be added to the foregoing number, including a noted leader, Jim Henry.

"I received yesterday a letter from Col. Henderson, who is engaged in erecting a shed, &c. on this side of the river, at the head of summer navigation, for the reception of army supplies from New Orleans. It contains this paragraph—'I am led to believe that the position you directed my command to occupy has been productive of important results. The day after the expedition of our two companies and part of Capt. Love's troop, 250 of the hostile Indians, men, women, &c., belonging to Jim Henry's band, surrendered to Gen. Watson without firing a gun.

"It is now thought by the best informed, that there cannot now be in the late Creek country more than from forty to sixty hostile warriors. Some of these have sent word that they will soon be here, and are probably only delayed by the swell in the Euchee creek, which renders it difficult to pass.

"A few minutes after my arrival at Roanoke, fifteen miles above Irwinton, on the 25th ult., two Indian trails, leading to Florida, were reported to me—one three and a half, the other one and a half miles below me, and respectively one and two days old. Not a minute was lost in organizing two detachments of horse to give pursuit. I have a note from Col. Beall, who commanded one of the detachments, (three companies and six friendly Indians, with subsistence for four days,) from which I am afraid that he halted at Fort Gaines, and hearing that the fugitives were killing the inhabitants of Baker county, contented himself with sending thirty men to their assistance, instead of marching with his whole force, about 175 men. He was instructed especially and minutely, in a letter written with my own hand, never to give up the pursuit till stopped by starvation. I have better hopes of the other detachment, commanded by an excellent partisan, Capt. Jernigan. No report is received from him. It was expected, however, that the two trails would unite, and two detachments become one. I think that no other party has got across the river, and such are now the numbers, (since the Georgians got their arms,) and the vigilance displayed on the other side, that it would seem impossible for emigrating parties to escape to Florida.

"I believe that there has hardly been a sharp skirmish on this side of the river, whilst there have been many hot rencounters on the Georgia bank. The latter were made by the more desperate of the enemy, and in every instance probably to cover the passage of families endeavoring to emigrate to Florida, or to capture the horses, provisions, &c. necessary to facilitate emigration. Partial successes were obtained by the enemy in several of those affairs; in others they were repulsed; and in all it was seen that to escape with families, packs, &c. would be extremely hazardous. Consequently, the Hitchetees have generally sent in or abandoned their families, and, with a few individuals of other tribes, have, finally, by some extraordinary neglect at and below Roanoke, succeeded in getting over the Chattahoochee.

"The general surrender, in most cases voluntary, of the enemy, may be attributed to many movements and arrangements on our part. It was known that large forces were gathering all around the country; the river was early pretty well guarded by the Georgians, aided by two well manned steamers cruising up and down. One of these destroyed many canoes, rafts, &c. Major General Sanford crossed the bridge at Columbus, and took up his camp four miles further, early in June; and although he had about 2,000 unarmed men, with but 400 armed, the enemy thought all Georgia was pouring into their country. About the same time, Major General Jesup made his entry into the heart of the nation with a large force of Alabamians and friendly Indians. This latter movement precipitated and favored a general surrender.

"I shall necessarily be absent from this place after a few minutes, to complete arrangements below, for two days. As it is the centre of correspondence and business, I shall return at the end of that time.

"Brigadier General Moore, of this State, whose basis of operations has been Irwinton, is placed by my order below the south branch of the Cowaggee, extending himself far to the right and left—I shall instruct him to send a company of horse or two as far to the southwest as Pea river. He appears, from his movements and correspondence, to be an officer of much merit. His force, mostly mounted, consists of about 1,500 men.

"I shall direct Major General Sanford to keep out small detachments on the branches of the Cowaggee, and on the Hatchee Chubbee; to precipitate the surrender of the small parties of the enemy yet out. General Jesup will take measures of a similar character on the upper parts of those streams which are nearer to his depots at Tuskegee, &c.

"I have twice written to the Governor of Florida in great detail. The copy of my last letter is herewith enclosed, and I would send a copy of the other, but that I am separated from my books and papers.

"A copy of an order is enclosed respecting the West Tennesseeans.

"I have directed Major General Jesup to post two small battalions of artillery (here) in positions on the post road from Columbus to Tuskegee. This will be done in a few days, and I have caused the agent of the General Post Office to be advised of the directions

"On my return to this place, I shall open a correspondence with Brigadier General Wool, and hope soon to be able to spare him the detachment of United States Marines, and some companies of Georgia and Alabama volunteers, should they be needed in the Cherokee country.

"I have the honor to be, &c.
WINFIELD SCOTT.

"Brigadier General JONES,
"Adjutant General of United States Army."

Gov. Schley says in one of his letters, dated June 29th, "I think you have mistaken the true state of the war, when you consider it at an end."

It is stated in the Fredericksburg Arena that the recall of Gen. Scott is the result of a "miserable intrigue"—"seconded by the wounded parental vanity of the Vice President" who has "revenged the fancied wrongs of a whilome aid-de-camp." We have heard something of this. Let us have all the facts
Alexandria Gazette.

TEXAS.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 6.—*Texas.*—The schr. Col. Fannin, arrived this day from Velasco, which place she left on the 29th June.

By a passenger we are informed that the Mexican troops were advancing towards Gaudalope, where the Texian troops were posted, but who it was presumed, would march towards the Colorado, there to await the advancing Mexicans. Col. M. B. Lamar, late Secretary at War, had been raised to the chief command of the army, and Mr. Sommerville appointed in his place as Secretary.

The people were returning from their farms and cotton plantations in great numbers, flocking to their country's standard with the zeal of patriots determined upon the expulsion of their invaders, or death in the conflict.

By a gentleman who arrived yesterday evening in the schr. Col. Fannin, three days from Velasco, we are informed that the Mexican forces on the Rio Grande amount to 10,000 men, and that the Texian army were at present quartered at Labordie, to which place they had retired for the purpose of collecting the remains of the murdered men belonging to Fannin's detachment, and giving them a decent interment. This they effected, much to the gratification of the surrounding inhabitants and volunteers. The captive General Santa Anna, (in irons) has been removed from Columbus to Labordie, where the main body of the army are stationed. The cause of his removal was owing to the late proceeding of the Cabinet, which was to the effect that he should be discharged, but it was counteracted by the people. There was also a rumor very current at Velasco, that the Mexicans intended to make a descent by sea upon Velasco to secure Santa Anna at all events, if retained there; but, as our informant states, if such be their intentions they will be frustrated by the above removal.

Shocking.—On Tuesday, 5th instant, two infants were found dead, in a well about 6 miles from this place, apparently about 10 days old. On the Friday following, a Coroner's inquest was held over the bodies of these two little innocent creatures, and it appeared to them that this diabolical act must have been the work of the infants' mother.—A Miss Susan Slade has been arrested and confined in jail, on suspicion of being the mother and murderer of the children.—*Roanoke Advocate.*

REPORT

From the Secretary of the Treasury, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate, showing the amount of appropriations made by acts passed at the last session of Congress, &c. &c.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, JULY 6, 1836.

SIR: I have the honor to report on the several matters contained in a resolution of the Senate, passed June 25th, 1836, in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to report to the Senate on the 4th day of July as follows:

1. The amount of outstanding appropriations of former years, unexpended on the 1st of January, 1836, and chargeable upon the present year.

2. The amount of permanent appropriations chargeable on the present year.

3. A detailed list of the acts of a general or public nature passed at the present session of Congress, and the amount appropriated by each act.

4. A statement of the number of private bills passed at the present session, and the aggregate amount appropriated by them.

5. The amount drawn from the Treasury during the present year.

6. The amount in the Treasury subject to draft.

7. The amount of revenue expected to be received during the remainder of the year.

And if the said report cannot be made before the adjournment of Congress on the 4th of July, then to be received by the Secretary of the Senate, and one thousand extra copies thereof to be printed and distributed as other public documents."

1. In answer to the first inquiry concerning "the amount of outstanding appropriations of former years, unexpended on the 1st of January, 1836, and chargeable upon the present year," I have to remark that it was $8,726,990.

2. "The amount of permanent appropriations chargeable on the present year" is ascertained and computed to be $3,913,670.

As part of this amount depends on estimates, a schedule is annexed of each act, and the sums already paid, and those expected to be paid, under each.—(A.)

3. "A detailed list of the acts of a general or public nature, passed at the present session of Congress, and the amount appropriated by each act," is annexed—(B.)

The sums appropriated are in several cases indefinite and uncertain, but have been estimated from the best data attainable. They will amount in the aggregate, as ascertained and computed, to $34,577,018.

4. "A statement of the number of private bills passed at the present session, and the aggregate amount appropriated by them," is subjoined.

The whole number of such bills has been 289, and the amount appropriated by them, as ascertained where certain, and as computed where uncertain, is $220,000.

5. "The amount drawn from the Treasury during the present year," up to the 30th of June, 1836, and exclusive of the Chickasaw fund, is $11,281,177.

6. "The amount in the Treasury subject to draft," excluding the Chickasaw fund and unavailable assets, was on the 27th June, 1836, by the Treasurer's report, $34,652,464.

7. "The amount of revenue expected to be received during the remainder of the year" is $16,000,000

Should the receipts from lands continue to be unusually large, this estimate may be too low; whereas, if they fall off very much, it will prove too high. On that subject it is impossible to attain any great degree of certainty at this time. If any thing is received from the bank stock of the United States before the close of the year, the amount of revenue may be increased to that extent above the preceding estimate.

From the above reply to all the inquiries in the resolution of the Senate, the general results, presented in a condensed form, are as follows:

The whole charges on the Treasury for 1836, ascertained and estimated are $47,437,678, viz.

Appropriations outstanding 1st January, 1836,	$8,726,990
Appropriations permanent, chargeable to 1836,	3,913,670
Appropriations general, passed in 1836,	34,577,018
Appropriations private, passed in 1836,	220,000

The whole means to meet these charges are, as ascertained and estimated, $61,933,641, viz.

Amount already received and paid out the Treasury towards them,	$11,281,177
Amount received and now on hand, including what was in the Treasury on 1st Jan last.	34,652,464
Amount expected to be received during the residue of the year,	16,000,000

This will leave in the Treasury, on the 1st of January, 1837, an excess of $14,495,963 of means beyond the charges; but the appropriations have been made so late the present year, that the excess of money in the Treasury, beyond the sum then actually expended, must be much larger, and, though it cannot now be computed with accuracy, will probably exceed $27,000,000.

Respectfully, yours,
LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. MARTIN VAN BUREN,
President of the Senate.

A.

Amount of permanent Appropriations chargeable on the present year, viz:

SPECIFIC		
Arming and equipping the Militia	$200,000	
Civilization of Indians	10,000	
Books for the Law Library of Congress	1,000	
Gradual improvement of the Navy	500,000	
		711,000 00
INDEFINITE, ACTUALLY PAID FROM JANUARY 1 TO JUNE 30, 1836		
Revolutionary Claims	84 474 00	
Revolutionary Pensions	914 272 94	
Virginia Claims	34,581 58	
Roads within the State of Ohio (3 per cent. fund)	34,524 16	
Roads and canals within the State of Indiana, do.	86,685 79	
Roads and canals within the State of Mississippi, do.	193,498 40	
Roads and canals within the State of Alabama, do	119,166 86	
Roads and canals within the State of Missouri, do.	44,545 49	
Roads and levees within the State of Louisiana, (5 per cent.)	31,500 00	
Encouragement of learning within the State of Illinois, (3 per ct.)	91,073 24	
Relief of the several corporate cities of the District of Columbia	51,562 50	
Additional compensation to collectors, surveyors, naval officers, &c.	62,501 15	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	4,406 62	
Payment for property lost	1,643 90	
Expenses under the Convention with France	6,371 31	
Do. with Denmark	98 50	
Do. with Naples	118 00	
French seamen killed or wounded at Toulon	1,000 00	
Duties refunded on merchandise and wines	58 55	
Consular receipts	91 78	
		1,762,174 77
INDEFINITE, ESTIMATED FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 31, 1836.		
Roads and canals within certain States (3 per cent. fund)	200,000	
Relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia	41,250	
Additional compensation to collectors, surveyors, naval officers, &c.	20,000	
Repayment for lands erroneously sold	4,000	
Payment for property lost, &c.	2,000	
Revolutionary claims	84,474	
Revolutionary Pensions	914,272	
Virginia Claims	34,500	
Marine Hospital Establishment	90,000	
Interest on the public debt	50,000	
		1,440,496 00
		$3,913,670 77

B.

A detailed list of the Acts of a general or a public nature, passed at the present session of Congress, and the amount appropriated by each act.

An act making appropriations, in part, for the support of Government for the year 1836	$843,880 00
An act making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of Government for the year 1836	$2,799,769 31
An act providing for the salaries of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes	74,570 00
An act to regulate the deposites of the public money	1,879 12
An act to reorganize the General Land office	43,425 00
An act in addition to the act entitled "An act making appropriations in part for the support of Government for the year 1836, and for other purposes"	463,577 96
An act to promote the progress of the useful arts, and to repeal all acts and parts of acts heretofore made for that purpose	5,500 00
An act to carry into effect the Convention between the United States and Spain	3,000 00
An act to establish the Territorial Government of Wisconsin	5,000 00
An act for the admission of the State of Arkansas into the Union, and to provide for the due execution of the laws within the same, and for other purposes	1,000 00
An act to provide for the due execution of the laws of the United States within the State of Michigan	1,000 00
An act to carry into effect, in the States of Alabama and Mississippi, the existing compacts with those States with regard to the 5 per cent. fund, and school reservations	250,000 00
An act making an appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians	120,000 00
An act making an additional appropriation for repressing hostilities commenced by the Seminole Indians	500,000 00
An act making a further appropriation for the suppression of Indian hostilities in Florida	500,000 00
An act making a further appropriation for suppressing Indian hostilities in Florida	1,000,000 00
An act making an appropriation for the suppression of hostilities by the Creek Indians	500,000 00
An act making appropriations for the suppression of Indian hostilities, and for other purposes	2,400,000 00
An act authorizing the President of the United States to accept the service of volunteers, and to raise an additional regiment of dragoons, or mounted riflemen	300,000 00
An act to provide for the better protection of the Western frontier	100,000 00
An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year 1836	4,010,485 44
An act making appropriations for the Military Academy of the United States for the year 1836	131,651 48
An act to repair and extend the U. States Arsenal at Charleston, South Carolina	20,000 00
An act to authorize the appointment of additional paymasters, and for other purposes	2,930 00
An act for the purchase of certain rights or inventions of W. H. Bell, of North Carolina	20,000 00
An act for the payment of certain companies of the militia of Missouri and Indiana, for services rendered against the Indians in 1832	4,300 00
An act to establish an arsenal of construction in the State of N. Carolina	45,000 00
An act to renew the gold medal struck and presented to General Morgan by order of Congress, in honor of the battle of the Cowpens	150 00
An act making appropriations for certain fortifications of the United States for the year 1836, and for other purposes	2,117,084 56
An act making appropriations for the Delaware breakwater, and for certain harbors, and removing obstructions in and at the mouths of certain rivers, and for other purposes, for the year 1836	709,384 42
An act making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors therein mentioned, for the year 1836, and for other purposes	493,100 41
An act for the continuation of the Cumberland road in the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois	600,000 00
An act making appropriations for the payment of the revolutionary and other pensioners of the United States for the year 1836	455,454 00
An act granting half-pay to widows and orphans, where their husbands or fathers have died of wounds received in the military service of the United States in certain cases, and for other purposes	55,000 00
An act making appropriations for the current expenses of the Indian Department, for Indian annuities, and other similar objects, for the year 1836	1,862,108 74
An act making further appropriations for carrying into effect certain Indian treaties	6,361,456 42
An act making appropriations for the Naval service for the year 1836	6,276,312 10
An act for the relief of the corporate cities of the District of Columbia	1,500,000 00
	$34,577,018 96

NOTE.—The above list includes, it is believed, all the acts of a general or public nature, passed at the present session of Congress, which make any appropriation of money.

Gubernatorial Election.—In the excitement of our County election, the people should not forget that they will be called upon on the 2d Thursday in August, to vote for an individual to fill the gubernatorial office in this State. It is presumed that the election, like all others, since the Van Buren tactics have been introduced into the State, will be decided by a partizan vote. Be it so! We can but express our regret that such a system has been so successfully implanted into our State—a system more detrimental to the existence of the rights and prosperity of the States than any which could be devised. The question is not now, will a measure contribute to the prosperity of the State? but will it aid in sustaining the party? Not, is such a man capable of filling an office? but, is he worthy of it from his adherence to the party? To such, however, if any there be who do not only ask to what party the candidate for the office of Governer belongs, we would say that Gen. Dudley deserves their support in an eminent degree over his competitor, Gov. Spaight.

When we say that Gov. Spaight has been a member of Congress, where he attended the last Congressional *caucus* so deprecated by the people, and when he voted against the majority of the people of his State and District, for Crawford as President of the United States, that he has been a member of the Legislature for a number of years undistinguished for any thing except his being a standing candidate for the office of Governor, we have his history. We beg pardon, he has been distinguished in his Legislative career for an uncompromising hostility to the western part of the State—always with one exception, voting against the republican principle, that the majority ought to rule. For these services he now, forsooth, requests the good people of the west to do him the honour of casting their first votes for Governor in his favour.

We will recur to this subject.
Charlotte Journal.

The *Spectator* charges Gov. Spaight with having endeavoured to establish a nullification paper, for the purpose of preaching nullification in Raleigh. *This we deny and call for proof.—Sentinel*

The above is not exactly our charge, though nearly so; nor did we promise to adduce proof unless the Sentinel would deny the charge on Gov. Spaight's authority.—Lest we be thought over-reluctant, however, we will offer as proof the Governor's own late declaration to us, "that he, with others, was desirous of establishing a paper in Raleigh, at the time alluded to;" which paper was the Western Carolinian. We have information to the same amount from the lips of Burton Craige, Esq., the Editor to whom the offer of $3000 a year was made, a gentleman who has avowed himself an advocate of nullification from the commencement of the doctrine so called; who then wrote as such, spoke as such, and whose paper was at that time the only organ of that doctrine in the State. The Sentinel may have yet farther proof, if it can obtain sight of a certain document on the subject now in Gov. Spaight's possession.
Newbern Spectator.

Staunton Convention.—We have received a brief history of the Staunton Convention, which we are compelled to defer till to-morrow. Suffice it to say that Harrison and Tyler were unanimously nominated as President and Vice President of the United States.—The ticket of Electors nominated by the White Convention at Richmond, in February, was unanimously adopted.

Eighteen counties were represented, several more having appointed Delegations which did not attend, in consequence of the brief period between their appointment and the day of meeting. "It was, however, says the Spectator, large enough we hope, to effect our object—the union of the elements of opposition to Van Buren."

The President left the city for the Hermitage, in the steamboat, on the night of the 10th inst.—He was accompanied by Major Donelson, his private Secretary. From the mouth of Potomac creek he set out on his journey in his private carriage early on the next morning. His health is good.

The Vice President left the city yesterday for New York.—*Globe.*

Governor Carrol, one of the commissioners for the sale of the Chickasaw reservation, has returned to Nashville from Pontotoc. The Nashville Union says the sales are among the best ever made in America, and yielded $2,500,000 dollars, which was paid to the Agent in cash. The proceeds of the sales are reserved by treaty for the use and benefit of the Chickasaws.

Small Pox.—We yesterday received a letter from Gilchrist's Bridge, N. C., about midway between this town and Fayetteville, which states that a man was confined in that neighborhood by the small pox. He has no doubt communicated it to others, as he was confined two weeks before the disease was known to be small pox. The letter does not state where he took the infection.—*Cheraw Gazette.*

FROM THE WILMINGTON ADVERTISER.

Internal Improvement.—In our last we published the proceedings of a meeting of the citizens of Portsmouth, Va. on the subject of Rail Roads. We call attention to the following Resolution, as exhibiting the strongest indication of a disposition to extend their aid to advance the accomplishment of a work, which is of so immeasurable importance to the prosperity of our town.

Resolved, That the delegates of Norfolk county to the General Assembly of Virginia be, and they are hereby instructed to use their best endeavors to procure the passage of a law to authorize the trustees of Portsmouth, to subscribe to the capital stock of the "Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road." We have every assurance that the citizens of Norfolk will pass a similar resolution. From this source we expect to derive $150,000, this with the stock already taken, and such additional subscriptions, as we may with certainty, calculate upon, with a fair proportion of the funds accruing to the State by the late deposite bill, and which, under a just distribution, the utility and extent of our Road will entitle us to, removes every doubt, if doubt there was, of the speedy completion of an object, which will impart new energy to our trade and commerce, and thereby augment the wealth and comfort of the people—when completed, no wonder and astonishment will be, that our stupidity and ignorance have been so great, as to allow us to submit so long to the privation of it.

A Rail-road from Fayetteville to some point on the Yadkin or Catawba, demands an equal, if not a greater share of our solicitude and attention. Our apprehensions have been lately excited by a report, that it was contemplated to run a road from the West to join with the Raleigh and Gaston Road, thus affording facilities for carrying the products of our soil to a market beyond the borders of our own State. These fears have been almost confirmed by the proceedings of a Rail-road meeting held at Salisbury on the 4th July—it was admitted that their prepossessions were in favor of a junction with the Northern route, as affording greater advantages for a market, and their resolutions would probably have been so expressed, but for the statements and calculations of E. L. Winslow, Esq. a Delegate from Fayetteville, who in a clear and perspicuous manner, demonstrated that a connexion with the Cape Fear would be more advantageous. An adjourned meeting will be held at Salisbury, on the 10th of October next, and a committee was appointed in the mean time to collect information, and submit their views, on the subject of constructing a rail-road, leading from the valleys of the Yadkin and Catawba to some commercial market."

We hope that Wilmington will be represented. It is now very generally admitted that the deposite made with the State by the General Government will be appropriated to works of Internal Improvement. On this occasion, we trust our delegates will be found battling and contending, side by side with our brethren of Fayetteville, united by feeling and interest in supporting enlarged and patriotic views of Internal Improvement, which will exhibit us to our Sister States, in our proper attitude, full of State pride, wealth, and prosperity, and advocating a system which will make our own sea-ports an outlet for the productions of our own soil, and no longer contribute to the advancement of adjoining States by giving them the largest portion of the productions of our labor and the profits of our industry.

From the Newbern Spectator.

Public Lands.—Last week we promised to place before our readers the names of those members of the General Assembly of this State who voted against the distribution of the money arising from sales of the Public Lands. We now fulfil our promise, for the purpose of putting the people on their guard at the approaching elections. The next legislative session will be by far more important than any previous one of the last twenty years, both as it regards a fostering promotion of the reviving affection now manifested for the supremacy of the Constitution, and the imperative demands of our state interests. Can any citizen, therefore, discharge his duty to himself, to his offspring, or to his country, who will permit the contracted views of party organization to overrule his judgment, and to coerce him to vote against the dictates of reason, at so important a crisis?

To show the absurdity of those pretended constitutional qualms, we will preface the list of votes with a clause of the Act of this state by which a portion of the Public Lands was ceded, which is in the following words, and by a very few remarks.

"*Thirdly.* That all the lands intended to be ceded by virtue of this Act, to the United States of America, shall be considered as a common fund for the *use and benefit of the United States, North Carolina inclusive*, according to their respective and usual proportion in the general charge and expenditure, and shall be *faithfully* disposed of for that purpose, and *for no other use or purpose whatever.*"

Now, we would ask whether the proceeds of this cession have *not* been applied to other "purposes"? Since the national debt was paid, the revenue from *other* sources than the public lands, has been *more* than sufficient to pay the expenses of the government; and yet the proceeds of those lands, in violation of the act of cession, have been thrown into common stock, to bribe pet banks, enrich Reuben Whitney, to give outfits and salaries to party favourites, and to promote electioneering views. Money so disposed of, cannot have been spent "for the use and *benefit* of the United States," although the squeamish gentlemen who voted for and sanctioned this kind of expenditure, believed it unconstitutional to return to the people their own money!

The Resolution was as follows, and was introduced by Mr. Clingman, of Surry, on the 19th November, 1835.

"*Resolved*, As the opinion of this General Assembly, That the public debt having been extinguished and the object for which the cession of the respective portions of the public domain by the States which originally held them, having thus been accomplished, that such disposition of the public lands, or the proceeds thereof, ought to be made among the States of the Union, as shall be proportioned to the respective sacrifices and expenditures incurred by them in support of the United States, or at least in proportion to their federal population."

Against this resolution the following persons voted:—

T. Bell, Braswell, Bryan, Burgess, Byrum, Cansler, Doherry, Dodson, Dunn, Fitzrandolph, J. W. Guinn, L. A. Gwyn, J. Gwyn, J. Harrison, Hawkins, Henry, Hester, Hill, Hoke, Howerton, Hutchinson, Hybart, Irion, Jeffreys, Jones, Jordan, Judkins, Kenan, I. W. Lane, Lee, Moye, J. A. McNeill, Neal, A. Perkins, Pippin, Powell, Riddick, Roebuck, Sanders, Sloan, J. L. Smith, Giles, Smith, Speller, Stallings, Stockard, Swanner, Tomlinson, Tuton, J. R. Walker, J. H. Walker, Watson, West, Whitley, Williamson, Wooten.

An act of Congress grants the franking privilege to Mrs. Madison during her life. This act was introduced by Mr. Leigh, and met with a prompt and unanimous sanction in both houses.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1836.

Republican Whig Ticket.

HUGH L. WHITE, *for President.*
JOHN TYLER, *for Vice President.*
EDWARD B. DUDLEY, *for Gov.*

The Elections in the counties of Beaufort, Pitt, Edgecombe, Hyde, Washington, Warren, Nash, Franklin, and Granville, take place on Thursday next the 28th inst. In the counties of Tyrrell, Columbus, Craven, Jones, Lenoir, Wayne, Johnston, Greene and Carteret, on the Thursday following, (August 4th.) In all the other counties, we believe, on the 11th of August.

We hope our friends in the different counties will furnish us with the *earliest possible information* of the result, with the names of the elected and defeated candidates.

The Presidential Election takes place in this State on Thursday the 10th of November next.

The White cause.—That our cause is going ahead, there can be no doubt. We are altogether confident of carrying the election of Gen. Dudley by a majority of at least 5000 votes. And a list which we have made out with great care, of the probable result of the Legislative election, gives us 26 in the Senate, 19 Van Buren, and 5 doubtful or unknown. In the Commons, 60 White, 47 Van Buren, and 9 doubtful or unknown. When the question is fairly presented in N. C. between White and Van Buren, we do not fear the result. All we have to do, is to elect Dudley and secure a majority of the Legislature, and our opponents will give it up."

The friends of Gov. Spaight, in pursuance of their agrarian principles and practice, are electioneering against Gen. Dudley, in some of the Counties, on account of his wealth. It is true that Gen. Dudley is a wealthy man, but *Gov. Spaight is not less so*, and we believe far more so. How ridiculous is it therefore, for these people to object to Gen. Dudley on that ground, whilst they support Gov. Spaight. But there is another consideration connected with the subject, that ought not to be overlooked. How has Gov. Spaight employed his wealth? Has he originated any scheme to benefit the public? Has he been conspicuous in patronizing public works? What evidence can be adduced of a devotion of any of his wealth to public improvements? We have yet to learn that he has any such merit.

Gen. Dudley, on the contrary, has always been foremost in patronizing public works. He was among the first to establish Steam Mills at Wilmington, which have been of immense public advantage, not only to Wilmington, but to all the country watered by the Cape Fear and its tributary streams. He was one of the originators, and we believe the largest subscriber, to the present Wilmington and Roanoke Rail Road Company. He has always been the most liberal among the liberal in all public measures in the community in which he lives. He has been emphatically the friend of the poor man: the patriotic, enterprizing, public spirited citizen and Legislator.

We could tell many anecdotes of the General's kindness towards the plain rough farmers who have had occasion to visit Wilmington, whether in their wagons or on timber or turpentine rafts, at a time, too, when he neither expected nor desired any thing at their hands. But we forbear. Such acts are the spontaneous motions of a generous, noble nature, such as Gen. Dudley's, and he would be the last to desire to see them exposed to public view.

Anson County.—The Candidates for the Legislature are, Col. Absalom Myers, for the Senate; Dr. Thos. D. Parke, John A. McRae and John Grady, Esqs. for the Commons. *All for White.*

Lenoir County.—A letter in the Newbern Spectator mentions that bets were made at Kinston on 5000 majority for Dudley, and that bets were offered, from $5000 down, on Dudley's election, but no one could be found to take them.

A bet was also made on the success of the Whig candidate for the Commons in Lenoir. Mr. Moseley, of Lenoir, (Van,) and Mr. Harper, of Greene, (White,) are candidates for the Senate from that District.

Craven.—Wm. S. Blackledge is the Whig candidate for the Senate; M. E. Manly and W. B. Perkins for the Commons.

Person County.—Senate, W. Williams and John Barnett. Commons, James N. Williamson, Robert Jones, Moses Chambers and Edwin G. Read.

Messrs. Williams for the Senate, and Williamson, Jones and Chambers, for the Commons are Van Burenites. Messrs. Barnett and Read are in favor of Judge White's election.

Jones County.—From a letter received a few days ago, dated, Jones County, 10th inst. we make the following extract:

"Dudley, Bryan, (Senate,) and Howard, (Commons,) have nothing to fear in Jones. Spaight will be beaten here almost beyond calculation.—The vote will be even more favorable than Col. MacLeod's, namely, almost five to one, and Bryan will get a *large* majority. In Carteret, I am told his prospect is equally good."

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
"ANSON COUNTY, July 16, 1836.

"Owing to the immense quantity of rain, our cotton and corn crops are seriously injured. I think of the former that not more than two-thirds of a crop can possibly be expected.

"If your Rail Road should touch Anson, I have no doubt but her citizens would subscribe liberally. Internal Improvements begin to wear a different aspect with the people generally to what it did formerly, and I trust the day is not far distant when the "ponderous car," upon the wings of *Steam*, will bear upon its bosom the productions of this section, carrying the same with "rapid speed" to our own Fayetteville."

The hard money humbug.—Another chapter in this effort to gull the people will be found on our first page, in the shape of a Treasury Circular forbidding the receipt of any thing but gold or silver in payment for public lands after the 15th of next month. The avowed object of this step is to prevent speculations in the public lands; but that would in some measure be checked by the distribution bill, which, by taking the most of the enormous deposites out of the pet banks, deprives them of the means of loaning so extensively to the favored speculator. This new measure, however, is not so likely to injure the wealthy speculator, as the poor settler. The speculator, out of the abundant means he can command, can procure and transport specie with much greater facility than the poor man. On the latter, therefore, will fall the weight of this new burden.

But there is another motive which, though not avowed, may have had a much greater influence in producing the Circular, than that assigned. It is known that the President, though he signed the distribution bill, was violently opposed to it, and that his warmest partisans in Congress did all they could to make the appropriations as large as possible, so as to reduce the amount to be divided among the States. Now the effect of this new regulation will be to reduce the surplus, probably several millions. Every one must know, that it will be impossible for many of those who desire to purchase lands to get the specie at the proper points to pay for them. Of course the amount of sales will be reduced, and the revenue correspondingly diminished. We predict that the sales for the last half of this year, will fall short five millions of dollars of those of the first half. This is a new mode of defeating the will of the people.

The speculators, too, will be benefitted in another respect. Those of them who have already secured lands, will be able at once to raise their prices, for in many cases the government lands cannot come into competition with those of the speculator, from the inability of the emigrant to procure specie to make his payments with.

Fears are already expressed and acted on, in the Northern cities, that the demand for specie to go from the Atlantic cities to the West, will cause another pressure in the former. The Banks being drained of that essential element of safety, will be obliged to protect themselves by curtailing discounts, and calling on their debtors. The Globe itself anticipates this pressure. But it says, good Banks will not be shocked; and bad ones ought to be. Many a Bank may be good which cannot stand these violent experiments, this tampering with the currency.

The specie will go to the West to buy lands, but the government will have to pay the expense of bringing it back to meet its wants.

Mr Van Buren's prospects in Pennsylvania are becoming more and more desperate. The late Convention of his friends was distinguished by the most violent bickerings among themselves, and finally broke up in a row. Their President told them "that their proceedings were most disgraceful—that it would have been better they had never met," &c. Mr. Van Buren never had any popularity in that State, independently of the name of Jackson, and even that was not proof against his denunciation of the State for passing the Bank bill. The people feel that they have a right to manage their own affairs without the dictation of Van Buren, and they will not submit to have their most important measures subject to his approval or condemnation.

"Another cause, too, operates strongly against him there: the open declaration of his supporters, that, if strong enough, they will repeal the charter of the Bank. This is too much like violating a contract to be palatable to honest men. The key-stone State is decidedly, therefore, *Anti-Van Buren.*"

Another Cotton Factory.—The last Salem Chronicle contains an advertisement of John Vogler and J. J. Blum, a committee appointed to superintend the erection of the "*Salem Cotton Factory,*" who wish to contract for 350,000 brick, 40,000 feet of boards, besides timber and other building materials. It is intended to run two thousand spindles. The stock in the company is taken.

We learn that Mr. Humphreys, the proprietor of a Factory in this place, has contracted for the necessary machinery to put it in operation on an extensive scale. And that he intends running 2200 spindles and 10 looms in his Factory at Greensboro', in addition to the thousand already in operation there.

These things look like going ahead in earnest. North Carolina is alive to her true interest; and we hope to see the day speedily arrive, when hundreds of Factories will be in successful operation within her borders.

Foreign.—Liverpool papers to the 11th June have been received at New York.—The political news is not important.

In relation to the Cotton Market, we are favored with the following letter from New York to a house in this town:

"*New York, July* 15.

We are this morning in receipt of Liverpool advices to 11th ult. The Cotton market was flat. Sales for the week ending 10th amounted to 11,320 bales, at a decline of ⅛ a ¼d per lb. on the lower and middle qualities—better descriptions firm. Import 56,000 bags."

The Raleigh Star of Thursday last was not received by any of its subscribers in this place.

United States Bank Dividend.—The "dead monster" has declared a dividend of four per cent. on its profits for the last six months. Gen. Jackson may well exclaim with Macbeth. "The time has been that when the brains were out the man would die," &c.—*Norfolk Herald.*

An important Document will be found on the preceding page, being a statement of the appropriations by Congress for the present year. It will be seen that the appropriations by the late Session, together with the permanent appropriations, amount to the enormous sum of *thirty-eight and a half millions of dollars!!* This is economy with a vengeance!

The Secretary estimates the surplus on the 1st Jan. next, at $27,000.000, in which case $22,000,000 will be divided among the States. It will probably be much more.

Texas.—It appears that the struggle in Texas is about to be renewed. A large force, variously stated at from 7 to 12,000 men, is on the march from Mexico; accompanied, as some accounts say, by that part of the late army which was permitted by the conquering Texians to retire unmolested from Texas. This statement has given rise to regrets among the Texians that they did not retaliate Santa Anna's barbarities, by putting the whole Mexican army to death when in their power. Other accounts, however, declare, that that part of the army had positively refused to enter Texas again.

There does not appear to be any doubt of the result, if the small band of gallant Texians remain united. It is said that every battle which has taken place in Texas since 1812, has shown that one American is equal to ten Mexicans.

The Texian army was concentrating to meet the invaders.

A letter from Gen. Houston is published, which calls upon the friends of the cause in the U. States for prompt assistance. He says "there is but one feeling in Texas, and that is, to establish its independence, *and to be attached to the U. States.*" He adds, "the path to wealth and fame in Texas is open to the patriot and chevalier."

Gen. Santa Anna had been taken to Columbia, and put in irons, with a strong guard over him.

From FLORIDA, there is nothing new.

A correspondent in Washington City communicates to us the following items of news, in a postscript to a letter dated 4th inst.—*Newbern Spectator.*

"There is one political view which I wish to give you, viz. The grand secret (now no secret) of the cause which led to the passage of Calhoun's Deposite Bill

Benton and Rives are jealous of each other, and the Rives party had determined that he of Missouri should not be permitted to carry any of his schemes, gold humbugs or expunging humbugs; and so they ran into Calhoun's arms to mortify and defeat Benton.—There will be, indeed there already is, a split in the collar ranks, founded on the question—"Who shall succeed Van Buren?"—looking upon his succeeding Jackson as a settled point. Benton is known to be looking anxiously to the succession after the Heir apparent shall have resigned the regal office.

The Army is the exciting subject of conversation and debate here. Scott has been recalled—to be disgraced if the court of inquiry shall so say. The whole service chagrined by the recent appointment in the Dragoon corps, &c.

Rail Road.—Our delegates have returned from Knoxville, and report that the Convention settled down definitely upon the valley of the French Broad, as the proper location for the Charleston, Louisville and Cincinnati Rail Road. The Engineers reported to the Convention, that the best passes for the Rail Road over the Blue Ridge, where the Gap-Creek Gap at the head of Green River, the Reedy-Patch Gap near the head and Lakey's Gap at the head of Broad River. We will endeavor to lay the proceedings of the Convention in full, before our readers, as soon as possible.—*Rutherfordton Gazette.*

We are proud to say that our citizens in this vicinity are becoming anxiously alive to the subject of internal improvement. They all march with zeal and alacrity as far as is necessary.—The late spirited move on the 4th of July at this place, has aroused a feeling and interest, that we have never before witnessed. We hear now no miserable forebodings—no chilling doubts to repress the anxiety of the enthusiast—all seem alive—all seem confident and determined. We have claims, and we mean to urge them with unflinching energy:—The great extent of natural navigation above the Narrows of the Yadkin, and that through a fertile and improving country of itself entitles our citizens to expect for this section of country, the most favorable action of the legislature and the most prompt co-operation of those with whom we may determine to connect.

Carolina Watchman.

PRECEPTS AND PRACTICE.

One would suppose from the noise made by the Van Buren men in this State, on the subject of obeying instructions, and the efforts they make to use that as a test question, that on that subject they were perfectly intangible, and that they at least had no beam to pick out of their own eyes Let us see how their acts stand the test. We presume it will be admitted as an undeniable proposition, that the most legitimate means of conveying instructions are by votes at the Polls. In this there can be no cavilling. At the Presidential election in 1824, the electoral vote of North Carolina, by a large majority, was given to General Jackson The election went to the House of Representatives, of which R D. Spaight, the present Van Buren candidate for Governor, was a member. Not only the State but Mr. Spaight's own district had given Gen. Jackson a majority. What then was he instructed to do by the most legitimate means of instruction? Certainly to vote for Gen. Jackson. Did he do so?—No! He with a number of others, who are now attempting to get into office upon the cry of instruction, in the very face of it, voted for William H. Crawford.—So much for Gov Spaight's obedience of instructions.—*Charlotte Journal.*

News at Washington.—We understand that there is to be a marriage in high life enacted ere long. The parties are Mr. Van Buren and a certain very distinguished literary lady, who visited Washington during the winter, and entirely won the Vice over. It is also understood that General Jackson has taken a great interest in this affair, and it certainly will succeed.—*U. S. Tel.*

[A Baltimore paper says that Miss Martineau is the lady. Wonder if Mr. Van Buren was caught by her writings in favor of abolition?]

Political Arithmetic.—"Come here, Bob; do you understand subtraction?" "Yes, father." Very well, answer me this sum—Take Mr. Van Buren from General Jackson, and what remains?" "Why Gen. Jackson," "Very well Bob; now take General Jackson from Mr Van Buren, and what is left?" "Nothing, father." "Very well, boy."

From the Columbia Times and Gazette, Extra.

RAIL ROAD CONVENTION AT KNOXVILLE.—We are indebted to the politeness of one of the Delegates from this State, who left Knoxville on the 7th instant, for the following summary of the proceedings of the Convention.

The meeting was organized on the 4th instant and Gen. R. Y. Hayne of Charleston appointed President. Upwards of 400 delegates were in attendance from *ten* different States. To facilitate the despatch of business the Convention appointed a Committee of *Forty-five;* which committee was divided into small committees, whose reports were subject to the revision of the Committee of forty-five. A Committee, of which Col. Blanding was Chairman, was appointed to report on the Charter and the practicability of the route. They reported *that there was a practicable route within the limits of the Charter,* and that the charter was such as the Corporation ought to accept. The surveys submitted and reported on, of practicable routes, were, by way of Reedy Patch Fork Gap, Green River Gap, and Gap Creek Gap. Which of these routes will be adopted it is impossible to tell. But the definite conclusion arrived at is, that the Road must undoubtedly pass down the French Broad.

The estimated cost of the Rail Road is 11 millions of dollars. In the event however, of the Charleston and Hamburg Rail Road Company joining themselves with this company, and constructing a double track from Charleston to Branchville, the estimated cost will be 10,800,000 dollars.

In order to satisfy the Georgia part of the delegation, there was a resolution, passed unanimously, by the committee of forty-five, allowing the Georgia Rail Road Company to construct a branch to intercept the main stem of the Road, on terms of mutual reciprocity.

The reports of the sub-committees were adopted with great unanimity and without debate by the Committee of forty-five, but are consequently, still subject to the action of the Convention. Little doubt, however, is entertained of their final ratification.—The reports had nearly all been read before the Convention when our informant left.

It will be borne in mind that the Convention can do nothing decisive as to the *location of the route.* They can only collect the best information and submit it to the Corporation for their decision. In fact there was a general understanding among the delegates, for the purpose of preserving harmony and avoiding sectional differences, that no particular location should be spoken of, even in private conversation.

A patriotic zeal for the success of the undertaking was manifested by the delegates, from all sections; and, altogether, the meeting was characterized by a harmony truly gratifying, and which it is not doubted will be continued till the close of its session.—The Convention was expected to adjourn on the 8th.

One great effect of a ready communication with the seaboard will be the prompt and general cultivation of all the good land in a country possessed of such a privilege. A single rail road may enhance the production of a country a thousand fold. The following item in a letter to the Charleston Mercury, in which the writer is describing Buncombe County, (N. C.) will show that Ireland may yet have the pre-eminence in growing the potatoe successfully contested.

"It equals if not surpasses Ireland itself in producing the Irish Potatoe, producing at the rate of 800 bushels to the acre with manure, and 500 bushels to the acre without, and when the Rail Road runs through it, as I doubt not it will, and the people turn their energies exclusively to raising stock, it will be a very rich, as well as very magnificent region."

J. N. Reynolds, Esq. has been appointed by the President corresponding Secretary to the South Sea expedition under command of Capt. Thomas Ap. Catesby Jones. The scientific corps attached to the expedition is to be very complete in its organization.—The expedition will consist of the frigate Macedonian, two brigs, a tender, and a store ship.

A gentleman travelling westward lately, fell into company, among others, with Gov. Duncan of Illinois. The conversation turning of course upon real estate speculations, the Governor said that he had just completed the sale in N Y. city of a piece of land in Michigan city, which two years and a half ago cost him $250, and that it had more than doubled on the 250, every day since, i. e. increased in value $250 every day.—He sold it for $250.000.

From all quarters we hear censures and condemnation of the members of Congress, on account of the turbulent and disorderly scenes exhibited during the last session.—Various remedies have been suggested, and the people have been solemnly called upon to use the rod of reform. The U. States Gazette says:

"Let them mark the man who has no regard for the sanctity of a legislative hall. Let them remember that he who has no rule of his own spirit is not fit to share in the business of ruling a nation."

Now, for our part, we do not think so serious a process necessary. We have been an observer of public men and of the movements of public bodies for many years, and we have come to the conclusion that men of all times are pretty much alike. When temptation is in the way, two-thirds of them will yield to it. A simple, but sure remedy for disorder, will be found in the removal of *Latourno's eating and drinking establishment* from the walls of the Capitol.—*Drunkenness* is the cause of most of the outrages perpetrated during the last session. The affairs of the nation have been transacted in an artificial atmosphere.

Richmond Compiler.

Legacies of Mr. Madison.—This distinguished individual, whose death the country has recently been called to mourn, left to Mrs. Madison, with the exception of legacies amounting to 13,000, the whole of his estate. Among these legacies were one of $1,500, to the University of Virginia, and one of $4,000 to the *American Colonization Society.* "This decided testimony" says the Fredericksburg Arena, "of his sense of the claims of the Society, carries with it a moral weight of more value than even the amount of the legacy."

We learn from the same source that Mr. Madison left ready for the press, "to which it will be forthwith given, a report of the proceedings of the Convention which formed the Federal Constitution, taken at the time, with notes, &c.—and a compendious history of the events which led to the call of that Convention. The work will make two large octavo volumes, and be published simultaneously in this county and in England."

Detroit Land Office.—The amount of sales at the land office in Detroit, for the month of June, amounted to the sum of *four hundred and sixty-seven thousand dollars!*

Holland's *Life of Van Buren* is the last benefit which the reigning administration has conferred upon literature. It takes its stand along side of Cobbett's *Life of Jackson,* and Pop Emons' *Life of Col. Johnson.* If it be true, that History is most corrupted in despotic States, these matchless performances in that sort of History which may be entitled "the Parasitical," fix the degree of Despotism prevailing among us as unparalleled. *Three* of Van Buren's lives are now written: but *six more* are of course necessary, to complete the biography of "the political Grimalkin."

Columbia Telescope.

Communications.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LINES

On seeing a representation of Charlotte Corday in wax, immediately after stabbing Marat.

Firm, dauntless fair one, Nature's loveliest child,
Why arched those brows, and why that look so wild?
That crimson'd hand the tragic tale reveals,
And awe, and wonder, through each bosom steals.
But why, enthusiast, why that daring deed?
Had France no son to make the tyrant bleed?
No valiant heart, no veteran's trusty arm,
Of power and crime the monster to disarm?
She had, but from thy young heart's deep recess,
Impassion'd love, and freedom, urged redress;
True was thy blade, yet half thy aim ungain'd,
Marat was slain, but France was still enchain'd.
No fear of death, thy Roman bosom mov'd,
Life lost its charms, when 'reft of all most lov'd;
The prison's gloom, nor guillotine's bright axe,
Could stir no passion, or one nerve relax.
Thou self-devoted, fair, misguided maid,
Passion too strong thy better reason sway'd;
More bless'd had precepts holy and divine,
Found place, and culture, in that noble mind.
Yet wide o'er France the reign of terror spread;
One monster slain, another rear'd its head;
Chief Danton, and Robespierre, of darkest fame;
Then after blaz'd, Napoleon's mighty name.
His civic council, and his martial arm,
Brought order back, and spread a halcyon charm
O'er all the land; which phœnix like arose,
And in its grandeur, sunk the world's repose.

CLARA.

MARRIED,

In Bladen County, on the 12th inst. Mr. SAMUEL ANDERSON, of Cumberland, to Miss CATHARINE PEACOCK, of Bladen.

In Robeson county, on Thursday last, by James McLean, Esq Mr. JOHN McLEAN (aged 72,) to Miss MARY McLAUCHLIN, (aged 25;) all of that county.

DIED,

In this vicinity, last night, HENRY, son of Thomas C. Blake, Esq., in the 11th year of his age.

In this place, on the 18th instant, GEORGE FLETCHER, son of Henry B. and Martha Sedbury—Aged nearly 11 years He was born August 22nd, 1825 Few have promised more at so early an age, both as it respects mental endowment, and pious inclination; though, with regard to the latter, nothing of special interest occurred until his last illness: It was truly affecting to hear from the lips of a child, the expressions to which he gave utterance. Instance only one—just a little while before he breathed his last, while his father was bending over him, and with his own hand gently pressing that of little George, he said, "Pa, the Lord Jesus Christ has my soul just as safe, as you have my hand in yours." He was a regular attendant at the Sunday School from three years old; and here, for the encouragement of Sunday School children, I must insert another of his expressions. On the day he died, he observed to his father, "Pa, I am not afraid to die, but I would like to visit the Sunday School once more." Sweet nurseries of piety! How should parents be encouraged! And how should children be urged to attend the fountains of life, that make glad the city of God! COMMUNICATED.

In Moore County, on the 9th of July, at the residence of her brother, Dr. Chalmers, Miss AUGUSTA S. CHALMERS, aged seventeen. Her many amiable and excellent qualities endeared her to a large circle of relations and friends, but they have the consolation of knowing that she died as the Christian, having every manifestation of a happy immortality beyond the grave.

At the residence of his brother, Samuel A. Bunting, in the vicinity of La Grange, Hardeman county, Tennessee, on the 24th ult., in the 29th year of his age, Mr OWEN G. BUNTING, a native of Sampson county, in this State.

The deceased had gone to the West, with a view to visit his brother, who removed to that country a few years since. He was taken sick the day before he reached his brother's residence, but succeeded in the accomplishment of his journey without much inconvenience. After a day or two, the disease assumed a malignant character, and although he had the best medical aid the country affords, died on the ninth day after his arrival.—He was an intelligent, respectable planter, of inflexible integrity, a very useful and respectable citizen. He has left a large circle of relatives and friends who will deeply deplore his premature demise.

In Salisbury, on Friday, 15th instant, Mrs SARAH HENDERSON, relict of the late Hon. A. Henderson, aged 67 years.

Near Morganton, in Burke County, a few days ago, ROBERT KINCAID, an aged and highly respectable citizen. He was a soldier of the revolution and distinguished for his bravery and activity.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—JULY 21.

Brandy, peach,	50 a 60	Molasses,	47 a 50
Ditto, apple,	45 a 50	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	13½ a 14	Sugar, brown,	10½ a 12½
Beeswax,	22 a 23	Lump,	15
Coffee,	12½ a 14½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 16	Salt,	65 a 70
Corn,	75 a 85	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	15	Cotton Bagging,	20 a 30
Flaxseed,	1 25	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 6½	Wheat,	1 25
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	34 a 36
Iron,	5 a 6	Wool,	16 a 17½

Wanted,

A CARRIAGE MAKER, who can come well recommended. To such an one, constan employment, and liberal wages will be given b a person in the country. Apply at this office.

July 20, 1836. 98 6w.

COMMERCIAL RECO[RD]

ARRIVED, July 19th, Steamer Henrietta, with Post Boy, in tow, with Goods, for John M. Dobbin, and a few others.

THE Rev. Dr. McPHEETERS, of Raleigh, will open a Female School on the 2d Monday of October next, in that large and commodious building known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, in the town of Fayetteville.

The Doctor's well known qualifications for instructing and governing youth, tested by long experience in conducting both male and female schools upon a large scale, with the most beneficial results, inspire the hope and belief that he will draw around him such a share of patronage as will ensure success to his enterprise. He will be assisted by able and accomplished Female Teachers; and will be the sole Proprietor of the Institution. He will, in due time, present to the public his plan and views on this subject.

J. W. DOUGLASS,
H. POTTER,
S. COLTON,
C. McIVER,
J. M. DOBBIN,
D. ANDERSON,
} School Committee.

July 20, 1836. 98tf

Notice.

DRS. H. & H. H. ROBINSON inform the public, that they have formed a copartnership for the practice of Medicine, and that prompt attention will we paid to calls or business at their Drug Store on Hay Street.

They are about receiving a supply of Medicines from New York, which will render their present Stock large and complete. Among them will be found the usual articles of DRUGS, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, PERFUMERY, PATENT MEDICINES, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, which they pledge themselves to sell on as *reasonable* terms as can be bought elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 20, 1836 98 8w.

AUCTION SALES
OF STOCK OF GOODS.

THE Subscriber being determined to close his business in this place, will sell at Auction, the entire Stock of Goods on hand; consisting of a variety of

DRY GOODS,
HARDWARE & GROCERIES.

The sale will commence with the Dry Goods on this Evening, at early candle-light, and continue to-morrow until all is sold.

Terms liberal and made known at sale.

A. J. ERAMBERT.
WILKINGS & BELDEN, *Aud'rs.*
July 21, 1836 98 1w

A GOOD CHANCE
FOR TAILORS.

THE SUBSCRIBER being determined to move to the West, offers for sale his entire Stock on hand, consisting in part of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings and Ready Made Clothing; with a general assortment of Fancy articles and Trimmings in his line, all of which he selected himself.

Also, the Shop, Tools and Fixtures necessary for carrying on the Tailoring Business. Those who wish to purchase must call speedily, as I am determined to sell.

HENRY ERAMBERT.
July 16, 1836. 98 4t

The Subscriber,

WISHING to leave the State, offers for sale his CABINET MAKING ESTABLISHMENT, comprising Work Shops, Lumber Tools, Ready Made Furniture, &c. &c To any one wishing to enter into the business, it would afford a very advantageous opportunity. The shop is situated on the main Street, is large and well adapted for manufacturing, and is favorably known and established in business,—and will be sold a great bargain if immediately applied for, as I am anxious to close my business the ensuing Fall. All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to pay before the first of October.

J. W. BAKER.
June 19, 1836. 98 4w.

TAKE NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intends closing his business in Fayetteville on or before the 1st September next, and requests all who are indebted to him to call and settle their accounts, and those having accounts against him to present for settlement.

☞ The STOCK OF GOODS remaining on hand, though incomplete, contains many articles desirable to persons laying in a Fall supply, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms. In the mean time, I will keep on hand a supply of Bacon, Corn, Flour, &c for the retail demand. Please call at the N. E. corner of Hay and Hillsborough Streets.

S. W. MURLEY.
Fayetteville, July 19, 1836. 98 3w

$100 Reward.

I AM authorized by Alexander Townsend, of Carroll County, Miss., to say that the above reward will be paid for the apprehension and delivery of his Negro man ALBERT, in any jail in North Carolina, so that he may get him again.—Albert was formerly the property of John Willis, of Bladen County, where he may be now lurking. He has a father at Duncan McAlpin's, in Robeson; an uncle by the name of Harry Barnes, in the lower part of the same County; an uncle, (a free man,) by the name of George, in Wilmington, and relatives about Simon Willis's Mill, in Robeson.—There is no doubt but he visits all these places. He is about six feet high, dark complected, 22 to 25 years of age.

JNO W POWELL.
Leesville, Robeson, July 19, 1836 98 3m

Earthenware, China & Glass.

REMOVAL.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.

HAVE removed to No. 35, Nassau Street, New York (next door to Messrs. Doremus, Suydam & Nixon) where they offer on sale, in the original package, or repacked to suit the country trade, a large and general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthenware,

Comprising many new and beautiful patterns, selected with great care by one of the partners now in England. The attention of purchasers is respectfully solicited.

THOMAS J. BARROW & CO.
No 35, Nassau St., New York,
New York, July 11, 1836. 98 11w

Eye Water.

DR ADAMS'S Eye Water, for the cure of sore, weak, or inflamed Eyes, which has been in use in this country for 10 years, and in England for 20 years past, is for sale by the Subscriber. It is highly recommended Price 25 cts.

B. J. HALE.
Fayetteville, July 19.

JACKSON HOTEL,
LIBERTY POINT,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having taken this convenient ESTABLISHMENT, begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he intends to keep it in the best and most genteel style, for the accommodation of Boarders and Travellers. He will at all times provide the best the market affords, for his Guests, and Horses shall be well taken care of. He will have no regular Bar, but if Travellers should wish this kind of refreshment, they will be accommodated. His best exertions will be used to please, and he hopes to be favored with a share of patronage.

WILLIAM CADE.

March 28, 1836. 82tf.

NEW, CHEAP AND DESIRABLE

DRY GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER has just received a large and general assortment, among which are—
Extra superfine blue, black, green, olive, claret and Oxford mixed CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, blue, black, drab and Oxford mixed,
Superfine Sattinetts, blue, black and drab,
Crape Camlet, French Drills, plain and twilled, some of very superior quality,
120 pieces French printed Muslins, some of the newest Paris fashions,
Gingham and Calico, well assorted,
Swiss Muslins, figured and plain,
Cross barred and striped Muslin,
Jaconet and mull mull Muslin,
149 dozen Ladies' dress Hd'kfs and Shawls, some of the newest style and beautiful Goods,
4-4 and 5-4 Bobinet Lace, figured and plain,
Thread and Bobinet Lace, well assorted,
Silk and Cotton Stockings,
2000 lbs Spun Cotton, of the Petersburg Factory,
10 bales Cotton Osnaburgs,
3-4 and 4-4 bleached and unbleached Domestics,
With many other articles too tedious to mention, all of which are offered at the lowest market price.

JEREMIAH KYLE.

April 5, 1836. 83tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

IMPORTANT
To Physicians and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 21, 1835. 29tf

Dr. PRATT & Co's
Artificial Nipples or Shields.

Washington City, Feb. 4th 1834.

HAVING examined Dr. Pratt's newly invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known. It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women.

THOMAS SEWEL, *M. D.*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C

COPY OF DR. DEWEES' CERTIFICATE.

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apothecaries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c.
WM. P. DEWEES, *M. D.*

Philadelphia, 15th January, 1834.

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr. E. Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr. Wm. P. Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thos. Sewel, of Washington City, leave no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is Agent for Dr. Pratt & Co., and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N. ROBINSON,
JAMES H. DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th, 1836

"WE Feed the Hungry."

JUST RECEIVED BY STEAMER CLARENDON,

150 Bbls. Prime Beef,
75 do. Mess do.

All New York City Inspection. For sale by
THOS. SANDFORD & Co.

March 21. 81-*tf*

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

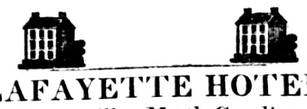
NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

A Teacher Wanted.

A GENTLEMAN of good moral standing, well qualified to teach the dead langauges, besides other Branches of Science, and a native citizen. To such a one, a liberal salary will be given as a private Tutor. Apply to the Editor for information

June 6. 92-2mo.



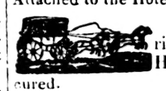
LAFAYETTE HOTEL.
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

Attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by
E. J. HALE.

A HEAVY STOCK
OF
NEW GOODS.
THE SUBSCRIBER

BEGS leave to inform his customers and friends generally, that he is now receiving from New York, his FALL SUPPLY OF GOODS, which he offers for sale at wholesale or retail, for CASH or Country Produce.

2000 BUSHELS LIVERPOOL SALT
300 sacks do do,
500 bushels Alum do,
125 bags Rio Coffee, (real tick,)
25 do Porto Rico do, (green,)
10 do St Domingo do,
5 do Java do, (old white,)
20 hhds Porto Rico Sugar,
5 do St Croix do,
10 barrels Tanner's Oil,
15 qr. casks Wine, assr'd quality,
1000 lbs. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
8 chests Imperial, Gunpowder & Hyson Teas,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
German, Crawley and Cast Steel, American & English blistered do,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assr'd.
25 do Dupont's FFF Powder,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
50 bags Shot, assorted,
50 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
3000 lbs. Spanish Sole Leather,
50 sides Upper do. Calf and Kip Skins,
1 Tierce CLOVER SEED,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, No. 5 to 12

Together with a general assortment of fresh

DRY GOODS,
FUR AND WOOL HATS,

Gentlemen's coarse and fine Shoes and walking Pumps,
Ladies' Leather, Seal and Morocco Boots, Shoes and Slippers,
Do Prunel Boots, Shoes and walking Slippers, (some very fine,)
Do. Fancy Baskets, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Hardware, Cutlery, Castings,

&c., Blacksmiths' Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Hammers and Screw Plates, all poushed bright.
200 pr Trace Chains, assorted,
50 do Halter do, do,
100 sets Wagon Boxes, do,
500 ps. Castings, do,
25 doz. Weeding Hoes, do,
50 do sets Knives and Forks,
100 do Pocket Knives,
10 do Collins' Axes,
10 do Shovels and Spades,
Cutting Knives, Drawing do., Scythe Blades, 48 and 50 inches, Hand Saws, Iron Squares and Coffee Mills, Plate, Knob, Chest and Trunk Locks, Wood Screws, Tacks and Curry Combs, Sheet, Band, Hoop, Round and Rod Iron.

Drugs and Medicines.

Glauber and Epsom Salts, Anm, Cream Tartar, Camphor, Aloes, Liquorice Ball, Sarsaparilla, Lemon Sirup, Castor and Sweet Oil, Calomel, Jalap, Bateman's Drops, Assifœdita, Nutmegs, Cinnamon Bark, Rose Lip Salve, Opodeldoc, Godfrey's Cordial, Essence Peppermint, Rhubarb, Laudanum, Paregoric, Cologne, Antique Oil, Milk Roses, Fancy and Scented Soap, &c.

PAINTS and DYE STUFFS,

Red Lead, White and Black do in oil, Spanish Brown, Do. Whiting, Chalk, Best Spanish Indigo, Dutch Madder, Yellow Ochre, Brimstone, roll, Verdigris in oil, Annato, Copal Varnish, Copperas, (very green,) Logwood, Campeachy, &c &c.

C. J. ORRELL.

N. B.—Personal and strict attention will be given to the receiving and forwarding Goods; receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment as the owner may direct.

C. J. O.
Brick Row, Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, Sept. 11, 1835. 54tf.

State of North Carolina.

DUPLIN COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1836.

James H Jarman & others, vs. Zechariah Davis & others. } *Petition for Partition*

IT appears to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendants, Bartholomew Colley and his wife Winnifred, Nimrod W. Long and his wife Catharine, and Malachi Davis are not residents of this State: *Ordered, therefore*, that publication be made for three months in some newspaper in this State, notifying the said Defendants to appear at our next Superior Court, to be held on the fourth Monday of September next, and answer or plead to said petition, or the same will be taken *pro confesso* and heard *ex parte* as to them

Witness, JEREMIAH PEARSALL, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the fourth Monday of March, 1836.

[86 3m] JERE. PEARSALL, *C. S. C.*

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received in part, his Fall supply of GOODS. His stock consists of the following articles:

200 bags Rio, Porto Rico, St. Domingo, and Java } COFFEE,
15 hhds. St. Croix and Porto Rico SUGAR,
800 sacks Liverpool SALT,
500 bushels Alum ditto,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
50 kegs Nails,
2500 lbs. sole Leather,
1000 do harness ditto,
500 do skirting do,
3 tons Castings,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
50 boxes Window Glass,
200 lbs. best Spanish Indigo,
500 lbs. Madder, (ombro,)
1500 lbs Loaf Sugar,
100 barrels No. 3 Mackerel,
15 cases Shoes and Hats,

A small assortment Cutlery,

Trace Chains, Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Smith's Bellows, Wagon Boxes, Blankets, Canvass, No. 1, 2 and 3, Twilled Stockings, Alum, Salt Petre, &c. &c. The whole will be sold low.

JONES FULLER.

October 19, 1835. 59tf

LEMAY'S No. Carolina ALMANAC, for 1836, for sale

Fever and Ague.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHILE I feel it my duty, I feel it also a pleasure, to acquaint those who are suffering under the Fever and Ague, of the striking cure effected on me by the use of Rowand's Tonic Mixture. I was first attacked with this complaint in August last, and though I tried nearly all the remedies that were recommended by my friends and neighbours, still the fits would return every third day. I then applied to an eminent Physician, whose skill was baffled; which rendered me hopeless in attempting any further efforts, as I was then reduced to a skeleton, and all had failed. Being informed by one of my neighbors of the wonderful effect Rowand's Tonic Mixture had on him, who was labouring under the same disease, I was induced to make another effort, and procured a bottle of said Mixture as soon as possible, and commenced taking according to the prescriptions. Though my case was obstinate, I found my agues checked before I had taken half the bottle, and myself fast recovering; and by taking the bottle, I was perfectly restored. Therefore, being fully convinced of its efficiency, I earnestly recommend it to all those suffering with that loathsome disease.

The Medicine can be obtained at all the principal towns in the United States, from the Agents for the inventor.

JAMES SMITH.

Whitsville, (N. C.) March 22, 1836

The above Medicine is for sale, price $1, by
E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 4 83.

GREAT NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN

DAILY MAIL ROUTE.

Office of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, February 28, 1836.

THE Petersburg Rail Road Company inform the public, that their Road, extending from Petersburg, Va., to Blakely, North Carolina, on the Roanoke, a distance of 60 miles, and constituting a part of the GREAT DAILY MAIL ROUTE North and South, is now amply provided with superior Locomotives and Cars, to accommodate all the travel that may offer. The Cars leave each end of the Road daily, on the arrival of the respective Mails. Travellers with their own equipages, can have their horses and carriages transported on this Road, with perfect safety and convenience; and thus, perform in 5 or 6 hours—while resting their horses, a journey which would otherwise require two days to accomplish.

The Blakely Hotel at the Southern termination of the Rail Road, has been rebuilt of brick on an enlarged scale, and no pains will be spared to render its accommodations such as will give satisfaction to passengers and travellers generally.

Besides the daily line of Mail Coaches from Blakely for the South, via Raleigh, Fayetteville, &c., there is A LINE VIA TARBOROUGH three times a week, connected with the Mail Line at Fayetteville, and also a line from the Rail Road at BELFIELD TO CLARKSVILLE, MILTON and DANVILLE.

Another tri-weekly Line from Blakely, passes through WARRENTON, OXFORD, &c., and connects with a line to SALISBURY, N. C.

In the course of the present season, a branch will be opened from the Petersburg Rail Road at Belfield, to Wilkins' Ferry at GASTON, ON THE ROANOKE, from whence a Rail Road to cross the river by a bridge, is now about to be constructed to Raleigh.

The Rail Road from Baltimore to Washington is now in operation, thence to Potomac landing, the line is continued by Steamboats; thence via Fredericksburg to Richmond, a considerable portion of the Rail Road is finished—and the remainder is in a rapid course to completion. The line continues from Richmond to Petersburg, by a turnpike road—and thence by the Petersburg Rail Road to Blakely, as before mentioned, is the *main* and *only* DAILY MAIL ROUTE BETWEEN BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS. [81 4m)

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

Cotton Gins.

I HAVE established my Gin Factory at Fayetteville, N. C. under the superintendence of Mr J. M. Jarrott, lately from Columbia, S. C. who has been in the employ of the most approved workmen of that State. I shall feel thankful for encouragement, and will sell at reduced prices, credit of six months, or 10 per cent. per annum discount for cash. Gins warranted to perform well. Any information wanting, can be had of the Merchants of Fayetteville, as I am well known to most of them. Those who may wish to purchase would do well to order in time, as it sometimes happens that the demand cannot be supplied. Communications to me at Leesville, Robeson County, N. C. or J. M. Jarrott, Fayetteville, will meet with prompt attention.

J. W POWELL.

April 7, 1836 83 6m

BECKWITH'S ANTI DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

WHOLESALE
DRY GOODS & HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,
Foot of Hay Mount,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

NEW AND DESIRABLE
SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their SPRING SUPPLIES, which comprise a larger and more general assortment than ever before offered in this market, and which will in part consist of the following articles, viz:

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy and Staple British, French, India and Domestic GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery Hardware, (general assortment,)
Men's and Boys' black and drab Silk, Fur and Wool Hats,
Fine and coarse Palm Leaf Hats,
Men's and Boys' Shoes and Brogans,
Women's and Misses' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Ladies' and Misses' Leghorn and Tuscan Bonnets,
Saddles and Bridles of all descriptions,
Cotton and Wool Cards,
French Baskets,
Cut back and Gig Saddle Trees,
Worsted, Cotton, Bridle and Rein Webbings,
Straining Webb,
Hatters' Trimmings,
Dutch Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3 to 12,
Morocco and Hog Skins,
King's Cast Steel Axes, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which makes their assortment as general as is required for the Country Trade, and much more general than can be found in any one House in the place. Their present Stock has been laid in on the most advantageous terms, and is offered at WHOLESALE exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 28, 1836 85 tf

New Books.

THE Subscriber has received a large assortment of New and Standard Books; being far too numerous to particularise. Among them are the following:

Law—Chitty's Practice; Tomlin's Law Dictionary, both new works; Wheaton's Selwyn; Starkie on Evidence; Thomas's Coke; Chitty's Blackstone; Chitty's Criminal Law; Chitty on Bills; Saunders' Reports; Norris's Peake; Hughes's Equity Draftsman; Maddock's Chancery; Johnston's Digest; Hawks' Digest; Comyn on Contracts; Clerk's Assistant; Form Book; Lawyer's Common Place Book.

Medicine—Dunghsson's Dictionary; Coxe's and U. S. Dispensatory; Eberle's Works; Dewees on Children; Gooch's Midwifery; Mackintosh's Practice; Cooper's Surgery; Broussais' Pathology; Pharmacopia; Formulary; Horner's Anatomy; Hall on Blood; Bell on Teeth; Abercrombie on the Brain; Do. on Stomach, &c. &c.

Miscellaneous—Penny Magazine; Marryatt's Complete Works; Marryatt's Pirate, &c. (cheap;) Bulwer's Rienzi, (do.;) Paris, by Mrs. Trollope; Paulding's Life of Washington; Holland's Life of Van Buren; Joseph Andrews; Humphrey Clincker; Roderick Random; Parley's Magazine; McKenzie's 5000 Receipts; Mason's Farrier, &c. &c

Religious.—Scott's, Henry's and Clark's Commentaries; a great variety of large and small Bibles; Chalmer's Works; Buck's Theological Dictionary; Brown's, Watson's and Malcom's do; Cruden's Concordance; Confession of Faith; Burdor's Village Sermons; Religious Souvenir; &c

Together with a large stock of School Books, Stationary, &c. E. J. HALE.

May 26, 1836.

Sugar, Coffee, &c.

10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar.
5 Bbls. Loaf do.
25 Bags green Rio Coffee.
25 do. do. Laguyra do in bags of 100 lbs
10 Hhds. prime Molasses.

Just received and for sale by

April 13. JOHN MUNN.

LAND AGENCY.

WILLIAM CONNER,
GENERAL LAND AGENT & SURVEYOR,
OF BROWNSVILLE, HAYWOOD COUNTY, TENN.,

WILL attend to the Selling, Surveying, Listing, &c. of all Lands entrusted to his care, in the counties of Haywood, Tipton, Dyer and Gibson.

Reference to John C. McLemore or James B. Ferguson, of Nashville; William H. Henderson, William H. Loving, Doctor Jones, James Smith, Charles Gugger, David Hay or Egbert Shepherd, Brownsville; George W Hockley, of Covington, or William Stodart, of Jackson.

August 15, 1835. 53-1y

NOTICE.

HAVING received of Mr. Henry Horn, on assignment, sundry Notes and Accounts, for the benefit of his creditors, all persons indebted to said Henry Horn, either by note or account, are requested to come forward and make immediate payment, as further indulgence will not be given.

N. McKINNON, *Assignee.*

Fayetteville, Sept. 15, 1835. 54tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Itay, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

For Sale.

A First rate new SULKEY and HARNESS; also a first rate harness HORSE. The Sulkey has a patent turned axle and Elliptic Springs;—has made one trip to the interior in which it was used about four weeks. Apply to

C J ORRELL.
Brick Row, Foot of Haymount.

June 29, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of SMITH & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL SMITH.

Fayetteville, January 27. 73tf

PRIVATE SALE.

By Thomas Sandford & Co.

Just received by late arrivals,

40 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
25 do Molasses, (new crop,)
75 bags Rio Coffee,
50 do St. Domingo do,
30 do Laguira do,
25 do Porto Rico do,
50 boxes 8 × 10 Glass,
100 do Bunch Raisins,
30 sacks Blown Salt,
20 casks Cheese.

January 6, 1836.

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs. which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

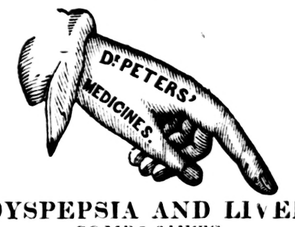
Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscribers.

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted.)
10 do English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS SANDFORD & CO.



DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

THE PATENT MEDACINÆ STOMACHICÆ ET HEPATICÆ, formed by chymical analysis and synthesis of several *proximate* vegetable principles, are universally acknowledged to have totally eclipsed the pretensions of every other remedy & superceded the necessity of every other mode of treatment, wherever the above diseases are found to exist, as well as in enlargement of the *Spleen* and in *Jaundice*.

Among the symptoms of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, are flatulency, sourness or burning in the stomach, melancholy, irritability, disagreeable taste in the mouth; great irregularity of appetite, which is sometimes voracious, and at other times greatly deficient; thirst, fetid breath, nausea, weakness of the stomach, acid eructations, palpitation, drowsiness, irregularity of the bowels, pressure on the stomach after meals, pain in the head, dizziness or vertigo; confusion of mind, attended with loss of memory, a gnawing in the stomach when empty, chillness, affection of sight and hearing, pain and weakness in the back, langour, disturbed sleep, cold feet and hands, tremor, uneasiness in the throat, cough, pain in the side or breast, &c.

These Medicines have been found so effectual in removing the Complants for which they are recommended, that Physicians frequently have recourse to them for their patients, after having exhausted all their skill to little or no purpose.

Dr. Peters' Vegetable ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

These Pills need but a trial to recommend them. They are purely vegetable and well calculated for the removal of all Bilious Complaints.

They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile, through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of sick head ache, have been much benefitted, and several, perfectly cured in a few weeks by their use. They are highly recommended as a preventative and cure of Bilious complaints. Persons who are subject to that distressing complaint, Sea-sickness, by taking a portion or two of them a few days previous to embarking on board the vessel, will be almost certain to escape it. Females can use them at all periods, without incurring any risk. Persons going to sea, or to a southern climate, should by all means take some of these Pills with them. Their virtues will remain unimpaired for years in any climate. No family should be without these Pills; a portion of them, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. It is from neglect of keeping up a regular peristaltic action of the stomach and bowels, thus suffering to be absorbed and mingled with the blood, unassimilated fluids, that most diseases are produced. Dr. P. feels confident that no person who gives these Pills a fair trial, will ever after feel willing to be without them. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy, might be added, but the very high reputation Dr P has acquired as the inventor of the "*Patent Vegetable Medicinæ Stomachinæ et Hepaticæ,*" for the cure of Dyspepsia and Liver complaints, is thought a sufficient guarantee to those wishing to make a trial of their virtues. They contain not a particle of Mercury, or any ingredient that does not act in harmony with health and oppose disease.

Dr. P. wishes it distinctly understood, that these Pills possess beneficial qualities independent of their purgative effects; they are both tonic and deobstruent, acting upon the secreting and exhalent functions; thus strengthening the patient, while they remove obstructions. Medicines which possess no other, except cathartic qualities, debilitate the patient, and their repeated use lays the foundation of a long catalogue of *Chronic* diseases.

Dr. P. having been educated under the most eminent American and European Medical professors and practiced his profession many years in the South, where diseases of the most obstinate character prevail, considers himself well qualified to judge of the nature of diseases incident to warm climates.

Prepared by JOSEPH PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D. P. B C. P. M. at his institution for the cure of obstinate Diseases, by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129, Liberty street, New York, inventor and sole proprietor. Each box contains forty Pills. Price 50 Cents.

☞ These invaluable Medicines are for sale in Fayetteville, at the Drug and Apothecary Store of J. J. LING, and at the Book Store, and may be had in almost every town in the State.

January 1, 1836. 71 6m

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons &
GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street, below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

I am now receiving,

BY Steamer Henrietta, my Spring and Summer supplies of GOODS, consisting in part of the following:—

100 bags superior Rio Coffee, (high scented,)
20 hhds. do New Crop Molasses,
10 do do Sugar,
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 lbs. Cotton Yarn, assorted,
500 lbs Bar Lead,
50 pair bright Trace Chains,
Loaf Sugar, Tea, Rice, &c &c.

All of which will be sold *low* for *Cash* or on time to *punctual* customers, who are invited to call or send their orders.

C. J. ORRELL.
Brick Row, foot of Hay Mount.

April 26, 1836. 86tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
Drug and Medicine STORE.
Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete. Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his FALL AND WINTER GOODS, viz:—

10 Hhds. Porto Rico SUGAR,
100 bags Porto Rico, Laguira & Rio Coffee,
100 kegs Nails, assorted, from 4d to 30d,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assrt.
30 pieces heavy 42 inch Bagging,
30 coils Bale Rope,
100 sides Sole Leather,
100 pair Trace Chains,
1 ceroon Spanish Indigo,
Anvils, Vises, Blacksmith's Bellows, Screw Plates, Files, Cotton Cards, Frying Pans, Shovels, Spades, Wrought Nails,

DRY GOODS,
HATS, SHOES, SKIRTING LEATHER, WHITE LEAD, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

Liverpool and Alum SALT,—all of which will be sold low for Cash or Produce.

Fayetteville, Oct. 26, 1835. 60tf

The Subscribers

ARE now receiving direct from New York at the Store lately occupied by Wm. C Cook, second door from the North West corner of Market Square, Green Street, a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Crockery, Cutlery, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.

Which they offer low for cash or country produce.

LEETE & COOK.

Fayetteville, October 20, 1835. 59 tf

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 25 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mr. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, is about six feet high, of black complexion, and has small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward, Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86tf.

Molasses.

47 Hhds. New Crop Cuba MOLASSES. For Sale by WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

March 23, 1836.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather,
Mill and ½ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28, 1836. 85tf